

# Daily Report

## East Asia

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31 August 1987

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### Japan

#### **Nakasone on Reagan, Gorbachev Meetings**

*OW301051 Tokyo KYODO in English*

*1037 GMT 30 Aug 87*

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 30 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asked three of his possible successors Sunday to join forces beyond October when his term of office as Liberal Democratic Party president expires, LDP sources said.

The three men were LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, all of whom are expected to run in the party presidential election.

Nakasone thanked the men for their help while he was in power since 1982, hinting at resigning from office on October 30, the source said.

The prime minister told the three that there are no worries if they cooperate with each other to tide over pending problems facing Japan, according to the sources.

Nakasone and the three men talked for nearly one hour after they played golf at the Karuizawa 72 golf course at this summer resort. All four men were here to attend the annual LDP Karuizawa seminar which ended a three-day session Sunday.

Takeshita, Abe and Miyazawa, who are called "new leaders" of the ruling party, accepted Nakasone's request to join forces, the sources said.

Besides the three, Susumu Nikaido former LDP vice president, has declared his candidacy in the presidential race.

Nakasone was quoted as saying that he is preparing to visit Thailand around September 25 to take part in events marking the centennial of Japanese-Thai friendship.

The prime minister told the three that he has been invited by President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States and said he hopes to deliver a speech at the United Nations General Assembly session.

Nakasone, however, would only say that he will consult with Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nobuo Matsunaga who is due to return home Monday.

Abe, a former foreign minister, proposed that Nakasone meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev if both go to the United States this fall, the sources said.

Nakasone replied it is not known whether Gorbachev will visit the United States, they said.

#### **U.S. Urged To Separate Trade From Defense**

*OW281117 Tokyo KYODO in English*

*1109 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 28 KYODO — Shintaro Abe, a contender for the Liberal Democratic Party's presidential election this fall, warned that the

United States should separate the trade issue from security affairs to defuse trade friction between the two countries.

The former foreign minister also stressed that Japan should make dogged efforts to play an international role in accordance with its economic power, in a bid to improve ties with the U.S.

He made the proposal during a speech at an LDP seminar here, adding that Japan will soon become isolated in the international community if it fails to do so.

In elaborating on the severe situation presently facing Japan, he pointed to protectionist moves in the U.S. Congress, in which a joint committee of both houses is set to discuss a controversial omnibus trade bill.

"The U.S.-Japan relation is in critical condition, resulting from the trade imbalance between the two," Abe said.

Preparing [as received] that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be unable to veto the trade bill, Abe proposed that Japan help the U.S. reduce its burden.

Japan, Abe said, is being urged to contribute to the world community through economic assistance rather than through an increase in its military power.

As part of measures to ease trade friction with the U.S., Abe reiterated the need to boost Japan's domestic demand, saying that the government should implement the 6 trillion-yen economic pump-priming measures as scheduled.

He also predicted that in fiscal 1987 the Japanese economy will reach the targeted annual real growth rate of 3.5 percent due to the measures.

#### **Nakasone Discusses International Role**

*OW291303 Tokyo KYODO in English*

*1220 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 29 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed Saturday that the Japanese people should make every effort to contribute to the world community through its economic power, while rediscovering Japan's traditional values represented by the emperor system.

Taking time-out from a three-day retreat in the resort town west of Tokyo, Nakasone made the comment in a 70-minute-long speech at a Liberal-Democratic Party seminar.

At a time when Japan is the richest country in the world in terms of loan-money reserves, Nakasone said a national consensus must be reached on how to best contribute to the world.

Since Japan imports more than 50 percent of the oil it needs from the Persian Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, it should help shoulder the cost necessary to assure the safe passage of the oil, the prime minister said.



It is quite understandable when U.S. citizens criticize Japanese reliance on the U.S. for its security, he added.

The Japanese people should remember that the remarkable prosperity Japan now enjoys was achieved as a result of U.S. cooperation with Japan, he said.

In elaborating upon his political philosophy, Nakasone said Japan should seek what he called a "sound nationalism" in an attempt to help other countries understand where it is going.

The emperor system, preserved and maintained by the people over a period of 2,000 years, will offer other nations a key to such an understanding, he said.

He also urged the Japanese people to understand the importance of maintaining its spiritual traditions in order to preserve national unity and prosperity.

"Acquiring a sense of internationalism compatible with a sound nationalism" is required by the people to solve problems the country faces now, he added.

#### **Role in Deciding Successor**

*OW291335 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1216 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is expected to be an important mediator should his successor be chosen through intra-party negotiations, political analysts said Saturday.

Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru told a political meeting in Kannami, Shizuoka Prefecture, Saturday that it would be natural for Nakasone to play such a role should his successor be determined through negotiations.

The meeting was sponsored by the largest faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party led by LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita.

Takeshita is one of four leading candidates to succeed Nakasone whose term as LDP president, which carries with it the prime ministership due to LDP's Diet majority, expires November 30.

Three other aspirants are Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe and former LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido.

Miyazawa, Abe and Nikaido also supported the idea of Nakasone playing a mediatory role in campaign speeches around the nation Saturday.

It has not yet been decided whether Nakasone's successor will be picked through elections or negotiations. If there are four or more presidential candidates, elections are to be called under LDP rules with each having at least 50 supporting Diet members.

Kanemaru, Takeshita's strong backer, told the meeting: "elections will be welcome but should there be negotiations, Prime Minister Nakasone can naturally play a mediatory role."

Nakasone, who is attending an LDP seminar in the summer resort of Karuizawa, west of Tokyo, would not comment on Kanemaru's statement.

Political sources said Takeshita, Abe and Toshio Komoto, a former minister of international trade and industry who leads the LDP's fifth biggest faction, are trying to form what would be the party's largest alliance in the coming political showdown.

As a counterbalance, the sources said, the Nakasone and Miyazawa factions are trying to drive a wedge between the three factions in order to prevent the alliance from forming.

#### **Prime Minister on Support for Aquino**

*OW291037 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1025 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a message Saturday to Philippine President Corazon Aquino indicating Japan's continued support for her national development efforts following Friday's attempted coup, the foreign ministry said.

The Japanese Government was relieved by restoration of order in the Philippines after the rebels were overpowered Friday by government forces, Nakasone said.

Nakasone expressed hope that Philippine national development will proceed in a democratic and peaceful way under the Aquino administration and promised continued support for her efforts.

The prime minister said he prayed for the quick recovery of her son, Benigno III, who was shot and wounded by the rebels Friday.

#### **Liberalization of High-Tech Trade With PRC**

*OW310635 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0632 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 31 KYODO — Japan and the United States agreed Monday to further liberalize high technology trade with China at high-level discussions on export controls under COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules, according to officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The two sides were represented in the talks by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Paul Freedenberg and Noboru Hatakeyama, director general of MITI's Trade Administration Bureau.

The officials quoted Freedenberg as welcoming an amendment to Japan's foreign exchange and foreign trade control law increasing the maximum prison term for offenders to five years instead of three years as part of efforts to prevent a further violation of COCOM rules such as that by Toshiba Machine Co., which illegally exported sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union.

But Freedenberg complained that Japan's plan to double the number of inspectors of COCOM rules to 80 next April was insufficient. He said there are 400 officials in charge of export controls at the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Regarding controls on exports to China, Freedenberg and Hatakeyama agreed there should be an easing of licensing policy on high technology items, the officials said.

The U.S. Senate has proposed a system of "green zone" distribution licenses for exports to China, a procedure would allow shipments of commodities to China without referral to COCOM, to help American exporters on equal footing with their COCOM competitors in the Chinese market.

A senior official at MITI, who asked not to be identified, said MITI is studying the possibility of introducing a distribution license such as that in the U.S. to liberalize high-tech trade with China.

**COCOM Inspection System To Be Computerized**  
*OW281155 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0825 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO — The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Friday it plans to spend 120 million yen to computerize its system to screen applications for exports of sensitive goods and technology to see whether they are in compliance with rules set by the Paris-based coordinating committee (COCOM) [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls], which monitors Western exports to the communist bloc.

The proposed 120 million yen spending plan will be submitted to the Finance Ministry as part of the ministry's budget requests for fiscal 1988.

Under the plan, MITI will develop a computer program to handle some 200,000 microfilmed reports and documents submitted by exporters annually to speed up COCOM inspection procedures.

After the computerization, the applications to exports will be preserved permanently on microfilm compared to the present system in which reports or documents are held only two years, they said.

MITI also plans to double the number of COCOM inspectors to 80 persons in fiscal 1988 from the present 40 to tighten the controls on exports to the Soviet bloc.

The ministry is taking these measures in the wake of unlawful exports of sophisticated milling machines by Toshiba Machine Co. in violation of the COCOM rules.

**Takeshita Confident of Tax Reform Passage**  
*OW281201 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0902 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug. 28 KYODO — Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Noboru Takeshita said Friday he expects tax-related

bills to be approved by the lower house of the Diet during the current session scheduled to end on September 8.

The comment followed an agreement Tuesday between Takeshita and opposition leaders that the opposition parties would continue deliberations on the proposed tax package which sets income tax reductions in fiscal 1987 at 1.54 trillion yen.

Takeshita made the comment in a speech before a group of LDP supporters on the opening day of a two-day LDP-sponsored seminar here, saying the agreement will pave the way for a major review of the tax system in the succeeding administration.

The hotly-debated tax bills are expected to be enacted in mid-September after the LDP wins approval to extend the current session by about 10 days so the upper house can pass the bills before September 20, LDP sources said.

**Leftist Group Claims Credit for Rocket Attack**  
*OW290855 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0532 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO — The radical leftist group Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) Saturday claimed responsibility for the launching of mortar shells toward the Imperial Palace Thursday night.

Chukakuha said in a leaflet found in a Tokyo subway car Saturday morning that the firing of the homemade shells was a "major epoch-making struggle" aimed at preventing Emperor Hirohito from visiting Okinawa in October.

The shells did not land in the palace and no one was injured.

**North Korea**

**Paper 'Lashes Out' at Co-Hosting Rejection**  
*SK260627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT*  
26 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* Wednesday lashes at the South Korean puppets who are maliciously slandering offhanded the new flexible proposal put forward by the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 10 to tide over the deadlocked Lausanne joint meeting concerning the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic games by the North and the South of Korea.

The author of the commentary says:

When the broad political and public circles of the world are supporting our proposal and expressing satisfaction over it, only the South Korean puppets babble that it is "absolutely impossible" to co-host the games with the "North beyond the border" and that they "cannot accept the proposal of the North", crying that the "adjusted proposal" advanced by the International Olympic Committee at the last meeting is "final".

This reveals the intention of the South side to host the '88 Olympic games singlehandedly in Seoul at any cost. Their words are an outrageous challenge to the peace-loving people and sports circles of the world hoping that the 24th Olympic games will be held smoothly under co-sponsorship to make a contribution to peace and reunification of Korea and to the development of the Olympic movement.

These reckless remarks are an expression of their open machination to obliterate the results of the four rounds of tripartite joint meeting in Lausanne aimed at co-hosting of the Olympics by the North and the South and to totally block a fifth meeting.

The traitor, who had flatteringly mumbled South Korea is the "same territory" with the land of the foreign master used the phraselogy of "beyond the border" as regards the same nation of one country. This is an act of treachery. The South side is so persistently opposed to the co-hosting of the games in order to faithfully execute the U.S. policy of division and war.

Declaring that the co-hosting of the Olympic games is the desire of the world people and demand of the time, the commentary says: The South side should ponder over the co-hosting question and give up its wrong stand.

#### **Chief of Staff Continues Visit to PRC**

##### **Visits Various Units, Sites**

*SK281152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1300 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Text] A DPRK military delegation led by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA, is presently in China for a visit. The delegation visited a division of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] on 18 August. Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Political Bureau and chief of the general staff of the CPLA, accompanied the delegation.

The delegation observed a firing exercise, an obstacle breakthrough exercise, and joint operations of the military branches of the troops of the division. The delegation presented a congratulatory banner to the division.

On the evening of 18 August, the delegation was invited to a banquet arranged by Qin Jiwei, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Beijing Military Area of the CPLA.

On 19 August, the delegation visited a division of the Beijing Military Area, accompanied by the commander of the Beijing Military Area. Earlier, on 17 August, the delegation toured the CPLA Construction Exhibition Hall in Beijing, accompanied by Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the CPLA.

From 20-24 August, the delegation toured local cities in China, including Xian, (Gyelin), Hangzhou, and Shijiazhuang.

#### **Hosts Beijing Banquet**

*SK281202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1300 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] A DPRK military delegation led by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA, today arranged a banquet in our embassy in China.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the CPLA; Qin Jiwei, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the Beijing Military Area; Xu Sin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the CPLA; Liu Huaqing, commander of the CPLA Navy; Wang Ai, commander of the CPLA Air Force; and other functionaries concerned.

Sin In-ha, our ambassador to China, and the military attache of the embassy attended the banquet.

At the banquet, O Kuk-yol, chief of the KPA General Staff, spoke first. Following this, Yang Dezhi, chief of the CPLA General Staff, spoke.

In his speech, saying that the traditional friendship between the people and armies of the two countries of China and Korea is great and has taken deep root in the armies of the two countries, Yang Dezhi, chief of the CPLA General Staff, stressed that the Chinese people and the PLA will make efforts to defend peace in Asia and around the world together with the fraternal Korean comrades and to build their country in the future, under any difficult circumstance.

The attendants toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship.

#### **Meets With Li Xiannian**

*SK281210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] Yesterday at the Grand People's Hall in Beijing, Comrade Li Xiannian met with the DPRK military delegation led by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and KPA chief of staff, a delegation currently visiting China. On this occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed the warm greetings that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had extended to the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian.

Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked about the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. He also asked the head



of the delegation to convey the warm greetings of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang and his own. He stressed that the friendship between the two parties, the two countries, and the two peoples of China and Korea is cemented with blood and that the people of the two countries help and support each other and have constantly deepened their friendship.

Comrade Li Xiannian stated that China resolutely supports all the proposals for reunification of the fatherland that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song has advanced. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on this occasion were Comrade Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]; Xu Xin, PLA deputy chief of staff; and Sin In-ha, our country's ambassador to China and the embassy's military attache.

Meanwhile, Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Comrade Zhang Aiping, Chinese state councillor and minister of national defense, met with our country's government delegation. Comrades Yang Shangkun and Zhang Aiping arranged a banquet for the delegation after the meeting.

#### **Kim Il-song Receives Thai Delegation**

SK291031 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1023 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song Saturday received the Judicial Workers' Friendship Delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Minister of Justice Sa-at Piyawan on a visit to our country.

On hand were secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop, Director of the Central Court Pang Hak-se and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The head of the delegation presented him with a gift.

#### **Chinese Air Force Delegation Begins Visit**

SK290558 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1022 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) — A friendship delegation of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by its Commander Wang Hai arrived here Friday.

The delegation was met at the airport by personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Zhang Tingyen.

#### **Meets KPA Air Force Commander**

SK290601 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0447 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) — Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army, met and had a friendly talk Friday with the friendship delegation of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Air Force Commander Wang Hai who paid a courtesy call on him.

The Air Force headquarters of the Korean People's Army gave a reception for the delegation in the evening.

#### **Japanese Troop Deployment Bill Criticized**

SK290519 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0454 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) — The Japanese Diet recently passed through a bill on allowing the government to dispatch a "relief team" overseas. *Nodong Sinmun* today denounces it as a crafty scheme of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles to cover up the aggressive purpose of the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces".

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" is a frantic violation of the present Japanese Constitution which bans war.

Japanese monopoly capital and reactionary ruling circles, dreaming of the restoration of their old colonial empire in Asia, put on the order of the day the opening of the road to overseas military expansion and prattle that Japan should be an "international state". This means for Japan to become a "big military power" with economical and military influence upon international arena.

The overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" is to open the way for the landing of the ground force to carry on military operations beyond the territory of Japan. What they say "relief of disasters" is a ridiculous gesture to hoodwink the public by a humanitarian signboard and justify the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces".

The overseas dispatch is being stepped up still further by the strategic demand of U.S. imperialism in Asia. South Korea is the target No. 1 for the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese reactionaries' overseas dispatch which will inflict misfortunes and disasters again upon the Asian people should be strictly checked, stresses the commentary.

#### **Daily on 'Aggressive Nature' of U.S. Policy**

SK291026 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1015 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today carries a signed article headlined "Double-Faced Policy and Aggressive Nature of U.S. Imperialism".

The article says:

The U.S. imperialists are now intensifying war policy relying on strength on one hand and resorting to crafty appeasement and deceptive schemes on the other in a bid to destroy and stamp out the socialist countries and other revolutionary forces of the world and realise their ambition for world supremacy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, pointed out:

"The imperialists are now resorting to crafty double-faced tactics, carrying a sword in one hand and a branch of olive tree in the other, whereas they did not hesitate to attack small and weak countries by force of arms, wrested economic concessions from them or made them colonies in the past days."

This double-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists is the policy of aggression on which the U.S. rulers are relying more tightly as the days go by. The main purpose of the double-faced tactics is to destroy the revolutionary forces of the world one by one by means of attack by strength from outside and disintegration from within. This was employed in the past and is also practised at present.

The U.S. imperialists make it the first and foremost demand to step up the policy of strength all the time and leave no stones unturned to realise it. Their appeasement and deceptive scheme is, in fact, the policy of strength. Lurking behind such phraseologies as "detente," "peace," "friendship," "cooperation," "defence of human rights" and "development of democracy" on their lips are destruction, strangulation, aggression and tyranny without exception.

Their double-faced scheme has assumed an unprecedentedly brigandish and shameless nature on a world-wide scale since the appearance of the Reagan administration.

Reagan's double-dealing scheme is brought into relief in the U.S. Korean policy in particular.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting more obstinately to double-faced tactics because their position is being weakened still further whereas the revolutionary forces of the world are growing incomparably stronger.

Their double-dealing tactics is a manifestation of their aggressive nature. Undisguised force of arms is a direct expression of their aggressive nature and appeasement and deceptive scheme is a reversed expression of their aggressive nature. This is why their double-dealing policy is assuming extreme knavishness and craftiness.

**Paper on U.S. 'Interference' in Nicaragua**  
*SK300921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT*  
30 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today in a signed commentary lashes out at the U.S. interference in the Central American problem and the

internal affair of Nicaragua. Recalling that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Walters raved the United States does not expect much from the Central American peace plan and cannot leave its "friends" under the Sandinist "oppression" and that U.S. President Reagan vowed to continue to support the contras bandits till "free Nicaragua has been built," the commentary goes on: This is an outright interference in the Central American problem and the internal affair of Nicaragua and an open manifestation of its design to egg the contras bandits on to further intensify the anti-Nicaragua activities. The U.S. imperialists seek to retain their grip on Central America by stifling Nicaragua forging ahead along the road of independence against imperialism and warding off its influence. Following the summit conference of five Central American states there is a growing opinion among Latin American countries that the Central American problem must be resolved peacefully. The U.S. reckless anti-Nicaragua remarks that came against this background only go to prove that the United States is doggedly opposed to the peaceful settlement of the Central American problem. With no machination can the United States realize its wild design to dominate Central America. The United States' continued meddling in the Central American problem and its persistent anti-Nicaragua moves will only invite strong rejection and condemnation.

**Papers View Suppression of Workers in South**  
*SK291019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT*  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) — Newspapers here today denounce the South Korean fascist clique for starting suppressive offensives to totally obliterate the workers' struggle which is gaining momentum day by day.

A signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* says:

The South Korean puppets, abruptly changing their position as "champions" of democracy arguing about "dialogue and negotiations" between labor and management and "campus autonomy," held "press conferences" and "cabinet meeting" one after another, where they threatened that they would root out "leftist pro-communists" with the general mobilisation of the "official power."

This indicates that their talk about "democratic development" and "expanding of human rights" is a sheer lie and a deceptive propaganda to prolong the fascist dictatorship.

They are ascribing the disorder in South Korean society itself to the "leftist forces" but this disorder is a product of their own anti-popular policy, not caused by someone.

The South Korean puppets branded the righteous struggle of the workers for vital rights at random as "leftist" and "seditions" and "demonstration of armed violent forces" to overthrow the "system." This is a brigandish logic to eradicate the labour and student movements.



The fascist clique's open suppression of labour and student movements is prompted by an ulterior intention to bar the surging popular movement for the vital rights and democracy and prevent the struggle of the students and democratic forces from developing into a massive anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy with the advent of a new school term.

A signed commentary of *Minju Choson* stresses that the puppets' absurd argument about "interference of seditious forces" is nothing but a political excuse to harshly crack down upon the righteous struggle of the South Korean workers.

**Daily Criticizes Seizing of Worker's Body**  
*SK300916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT*  
30 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 30 (KCNA) — The South Korean fascist clique checked and cracked down on memorial services for the victim of a tear gas bomb Yi Sok-kyu by force, halted the funeral procession to Kwangju, a burial-place, and seized the dead body of Yi Sok-kyu and carried it away. This thrice-cursed brutality is condemned by a signed-commentary of Today's *Nodong Sinmun*.

The commentary says:

This is a despicable, vicious act of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, tear gas rulers and human-butchers, to prevent the people in all parts of South Korea from raising voices of hatred for their treacheries and brutal dictatorship.

This clearly shows that as long as the military fascist rule of the puppet clique remains in force, neither can the elementary demand of the South Korean people for freedom and democracy be met nor can they exist. This atrocity of the puppets only invites stronger protest from the people.

**Daily on Chon's Left-Leaning Forces Remarks**  
*SK300508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0854 GMT 29 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 29 August commentary: "A Reactionary Offensive Running Counter to the Trend of Democratization"]

[Text] The fascist clique's reactionary offensive that runs counter to the trend of democratization has now created a serious political situation in South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the need to scrape out left-leaning and procommunist forces in a press conference held on 21 August. Following this, on 27 August, the puppet prime minister screamed in a statement that he will lay the axe to the root of evil of the left-leaning and procommunist elements by mobilizing all the government's power.

That morning he convened a so-called cabinet meeting and threatened to uproot the left-leaning forces by mobilizing government power as part of dealing with interference in the labor disputes. The fascist clique also threatened to uproot the attempt to infiltrate the campuses by impure forces which are controlled by outside forces.

Those who had earlier babbled about dialogue and bargaining between the employers and employees and about liberalization of the campuses under the mask of democratization have again laid bare their fascist nature. This shows that the puppets babbling about democratic development or promotion of human rights is mere empty talk and propaganda to prolong the fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean puppets are making the current internal confusion in South Korea appear to be the work of left-leaning forces. However, the social chaos is the product of the puppets own unpopular policy; not somebody else's deed. Someone else's encouragement or interference did not prompt the South Korean workers to struggle. It was their own voluntary demands for democratic freedom and the right to exist that have driven them to the struggle.

It was an explosion of the frustration and indignation accumulated in their hearts over the past 40 years of being trodden upon and repressed under the U.S. imperialists' military colonial rule. It was also a natural protest against long and slavish work, starvation wages, poverty, and lack of rights forced upon them under the oppressors' iron-fisted rule.

Western reports, including Japanese, commented that the labor disputes that have surged in South Korea were an eruption of the discontent of the workers who have suffered low wages and lack of rights. This is no accident. Attempting to brand at whim as left-leaning or impure the workers' just struggle for the right to exist, going to the extent of calling it a use of armed violence aimed at overthrowing the system, and attempting to strangle the labor and student movements is nothing but a brigandish logic.

Just as a proverb says that a rat, when cornered, will bite a cat, the tyrannical pressure on, and repression against, the workers' basic demands are an indication of the last-ditch effort on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, wriggling in the midst of a serious crisis facing its rule. The puppet prime minister's unjust threat and blackmail as well as his suppressive scheme against the labor and student movements have revealed the deceptive nature of the cabinet, which the South Korean rulers claim is neutral. The current puppet cabinet is nothing more than a fascist cabinet designed to ensure the prolonging of the DJP's power, and the puppet prime minister's outrageous language has only borne this out.

Behind its undisguised suppression of the labor and student movements, the fascist clique seeks to check the broad range of the youths and students and democratic

forces, which appear to broadly participate in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization amid the continuously surging mass movement to achieve the right to exist and democracy as a new semester approaches, showing in effect, that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's special declaration, the 29 June declaration, was a fiction and a deception.

Just as the wolfish nature is not changeable, the fascist dictator's disposition does not change. One can expect nothing from the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring.

There is no other way for the South Korean workers and people to win democratic freedom and the right to exist by struggle and set themselves free from today's social fetters than by ending the fascist colonial military ruling system by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring.

The South Korean people's resolve to usher in democratization is firm and unwavering. No force can thwart their will and faith to oppose fascism and lack of rights and to retrieve their lost democracy and right to exist.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should remember that bayonet-wielding is not a panacea and should step down from power immediately as demanded by the South Korean people.

**Radio Urges Students To Continue Struggle**  
*SK301048 Pyongyang in Korean to South Korea*  
0900 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Talk between station reporters Kim Myong-song and Chong Song-kang from the "Hour for Youths and Students" program: "Democracy Must Be Achieved Through Struggle"]

[Text] [Kim] As you know, the South Korean youths, students, and people are waging a continuous and daring anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to realize the independence and democratization of South Korean society. This is because they are well aware, through their own life experience, that as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial regime continue in South Korea, they cannot realize the independence and democratization of society. It is quite proper that the South Korean youths, students, and people should struggle for the independence and democratization of society despite the vicious fascist suppression.

[Chong] That is right. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle.

As you know, there have been no changes and the suppressive rule still continues in South Korea since the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring announced the so-called measure to achieve a political solution when they found the popular masses' strong resistance irresistible. Although the puppets babbled about constitutional revision for a direct election system and democratization,

they are binding the hands and feet of the South Korean youths, students, and people, wielding the notorious evil fascist laws, and are continuously imprisoning the barefisted demonstrators, making such malicious violent remarks about dealing more strongly than ever before with impure acts threatening the so-called liberal democratic system.

In the meantime, while babbling about the release of the political detainees, the puppets continue to imprison the patriotic youths, students, and people who have struggled for independence, democracy, and reunification, charging them with so-called leftism, sympathizing with communism, and antistate acts. This aptly demonstrates that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u puppets do not have any will whatsoever to bring about democratic politics, that the nature of the dictators has not changed, and that they are scheming to intensify fascism under the signboard of democratization.

[Kim] The South Korean youths, students, and people declare that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u's recent promise was a deceptive tactic to delay the democratization processes. They caution against being deceived by No Tae-u and call for overthrowing the military dictatorship. The foreign press consistently states that since there has never been a dictator who abandoned power of his own free will, the promise for democratization was designed to deceive the people and to frustrate the antigovernment demonstrations that swept over all of South Korea.

Reality cautions against holding any fantasies about the tricky tactics that dictators in a crisis reluctantly employ. The South Korean dictators promised constitutional revision for a direct election system and democratization not because they are interested in democratization, but because they played out the charade of retreating one step back to calm down the heightened anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and to buy time before finding a way out of the crisis of the crumbling fascist rule. History knows of no precedent where colonial oppressors and dictators on their own gave up power and stepped down to give the people independence and democracy. It is an invariable attribute and tactic of dictators that the more they fall into a crisis and the more they come closer to their doom, the more they wield violence and desperately attempt to sustain power.

True democracy must be won through the people's heroic struggle. It is not given freely. If someone holds expectations and fantasies about the dictator's promise and sits still, true democracy will not come to him of its own accord. True democracy can be won only through the struggle against the oppressors by the popular masses, who are the very people that will enjoy it. If the broad popular masses consistently join the struggle against the oppressors, they can crush any of the oppressors' fortresses. This has been proven by the history of the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, including the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance in June.

[Chong] To realize democracy in South Korea, the fascist dictatorial system and the dictators should be eliminated, and the domination and interference by the U.S. imperialists manipulating them should be brought to an end. However, the military dictatorial regime still exists in South Korea, and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring — which the people are struggling to overthrow — is still active.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists — the chieftains of world imperialism — have built a nest in South Korea. Because of their aggressive designs against the northern half of the republic and Asia, they are attempting to maintain colonial rule over South Korea. The South Korean people know better than anyone else that as long as the U.S. imperialists' domination and interference and the colonial fascist dictatorship continue in South Korea, no democratic political development can be expected.

[Kim] The South Korean youths, students, and people, through their painful 40-year experience, have come to be well aware that they should have no fantasies about the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the military fascist elements, and that they can win independence and democracy only when they thoroughly defeat the colonial fascist dictatorship through a pannational resistance. In what the South Korean youths, students, and people have said — We will vigorously advance toward the complete end of the military dictatorship. We, the people will bring an end to the military dictatorship and realize the democratization of society — rests their firm resolve to solidify their first victory accomplished in the June resistance and to win true democracy by all means.

[Chong] The South Korean youths, students, and people will never be deceived by any deceptive tricks played by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring. They will certainly realize the independence and democratization of South Korean society by further stepping up the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

### South Korea

**Daily Reports on Worker Strikes, Rallies**  
*SK292340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Lucky's plant in the Ulsan Industrial Complex and Incheon Iron and Steel Co. suspended operations indefinitely yesterday because of strikes.

Lucky's Ulsan plant resumed normal operations Aug. 21, one day after labor and management agreed to a 5 percent pay hike and to double bonuses. However, more than 300 workers continued to stage rallies, demanding a wage increase of at least 10.2 percent. This forced the company to shut down the plant again yesterday.

If the closure of the plant is prolonged, this will adversely affect operations at the Hyundai motor plant in Ulsan. Lucky supplies plastic automobile parts to Hyundai.

The Incheon Iron and Steel Co. closed its plant following a week-long strike.

Protesting the closure, about 600 workers and their family members demonstrated outside the plant yesterday afternoon. They were driven back into the plant by police after about one hour.

The company said, however, that negotiations with the labor leaders will continue in an attempt to reach a settlement of the dispute which erupted last Sunday.

The company decided to close its doors after labor and management failed to produce an agreement on new wage levels during a meeting from 11 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Friday.

The workers also are demanding the resignation of the incumbent labor union, describing it as "pro-management."

Elsewhere in the country, about 100 employees of Kyungwon Machinery Co. in Puchon and about 100 other students [as published] jointly staged a rally on the Seoul-Incheon Expressway around 9 p.m. Friday. They were dispersed by police after about 45 minutes.

The students are believed to be among those who traveled to Puchon to attend an abortive rally scheduled in memory of a Daewoo worker who died on Koje Island on Aug. 22.

When police arrived at the expressway rally around 9:30 p.m., the demonstrators sprayed paint thinner on the road and set it ablaze. The liquid burned for about 10 minutes, but no damage was reported.

The workers of the company, which manufactures air-conditioning equipment, welders and heaters, had begun the strike around 5 p.m., demanding a raise in allowances and the reinstatement of employees whom they claimed were dismissed illegally.

In Kumi, about 5,400 workers of Daewoo Electronics' plant returned to work as a result of an agreement reached between the labor and management at 10 a.m.

**Riot Police Block Dissident Rally in Seoul**  
*SK290255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
29 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Some 5,000 riot police blocked dissidents from holding a rally in Seoul and other big cities last night on the occasion of the funeral of Yi Sok-kyu, a Daewoo shipyard worker, who was killed last Saturday during a clash with riot police.

Police had forbidden the rallies, planned to commence at 6 p.m., since they were feared to foment social unrest, a police spokesman said.

He said about 140 who demonstrated in Seoul in defiance of the ban were taken to police.

Police reported similar developments in other major cities. The rallies were planned by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution.



### **Hundreds Arrested**

OW290831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT  
29 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 KYODO — A total of 795 people were arrested Friday in connection with memorial rallies held across the country for a shipbuilding worker killed in a clash with police, South Korean security authorities said Saturday.

Police said, 313 have already been released with the remainder still undergoing questioning.

Riot police blocked the rallies held in honor of Yi Sok-kyu, 20, who died after being hit by a tear gas canister during a labor dispute at Daewoo shipyard on Koje Island last week.

Security authorities also arrested 138 workers and anti-government activists Friday in labor dispute, the highest one-day total in the recent labor unrest.

**Labor Disputes Affect Daewoo, Inchon Firms**  
SK290349 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
29 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Strikes continued at industrial companies in several provincial cities including Inchon, Taejon, Anyang and Kumi yesterday, halting production.

Workers of Daewoo Motor Co. plant in Pupyong, Kyonggi-do continued a sit-in for the third day in a row yesterday, demanding trade union leaders resign.

In Inchon, the Inchon Iron and Steel Co. was closed for the second day yesterday as a result of labor disputes.

An electric wire company in Anyang, Kyonggi-do, a food company in Taejon, a heavy industries and construction company in Changwon, Kyongsangnam-do and a tire manufacturing company in Songjong, Chollanam-do are entangled in labor struggles.

About 200 picketing workers occupying the main building of Daewoo Motor's Pupyong plant have mounted protests since Wednesday.

They are demanding the company revoke an "unfavorable" contract with General Motors Co. of the United States, reinstate all dismissed employees, and replace the existing labor union with a democratic one.

In response to the demands, union leaders called a meeting of all workers yesterday to discuss how to resolve the labor unrest.

However, some 500 workers who reported to work did not attend the meeting but joined their fellow striking laborers yesterday morning, indicating that the labor unrest will continue.

The motor company suspended operations Aug. 11, one day after it was hit by a strike.

An estimated 700 workers of Inchon Iron and Steel Co. took to the streets around 1:10 p.m. Thursday and rallied for about eight hours before they were driven back by riot police.

Driving cranes, forklifts, fire engines and dump trucks, the striking workers marched out of the company and held a violent demonstration in front of a police box in the southwestern port city.

They shouted, "Reduce our workdays and pay worksite allowance."

After retreating to the company, the workers staged an overnight sit-in and continued the protest.

During the violent street demonstration, traffic around the company was temporarily halted.

As of yesterday, 61 companies in Inchon were caught in labor disturbances.

Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. plant in Changwon suspended operations yesterday as a strike intensified.

The company had resumed operations shortly after a deal was reached through labor-management negotiations Aug. 9.

But workers have conducted rallies in and out of the company since Aug. 20, demanding the release of seven trade union leaders arrested for their roles in their first strike.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the striking workers marched to nearby Masan where they staged violent demonstrations, blocking roads leading to Masan City Hall.

Demanding higher pay and bonus hike, approximately 1,000 workers of Taihan Electric Wire Co. in Anyang staged a street demonstration near the company yesterday.

They have staged protests since Aug. 14, calling on the company to increase their monthly salaries by 6.5 percent and annual bonuses by 50 percent to 550 percent.

### **Shipyard Resumes Operations**

SK310917 Seoul YONHAP in English 0856 GMT  
31 Aug 87

[Text] Koje, South Korea, Aug. 31 (YONHAP) — South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd. resumed operations Monday ending a 24-day strike during which a worker died of injuries sustained in a clash between riot police and striking workers.

In a morning meeting at the shipyard, workers pledged to step up efforts through peaceful labor-management dialogue to catch up with work that was behind schedule.

Labor disputes in our company have ended with the funeral services for the late Yi Sok-kyu, workers said in a statement. What we should do now is to return to our workrooms to finish the backlogged work as soon as possible for us and for our company.

Yi's funeral was held on Aug. 28 nearly a week after his death on Aug. 22 after being struck by shrapnel from a tear gas canister fired by riot police.

The company's labor union and management agreed on a pay raise of 45,000 won, or 55.6 U.S. dollars on Aug. 26. The dramatic agreement was announced as the shipyard worker's death was developing into a possible political issue that might have obstructed the democratization process now under way nationwide.

We cleared up the distrust and grudges against each other, company President Yun Yong-sok said. The recent disputes are only a misfortune which are turning into a blessing.

Daewoo has received orders to build 26 ships, including an auto transport ship, to be delivered to Norway before Oct. 1. A company official said that the delivery of the transport ship should not be delayed if the workers step up efforts to complete the ship's construction ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, Inchon Iron and Steel Co. also resumed operations on Monday after labor and management reached a five-point agreement Sunday afternoon, putting an end to seven days of unrest.

The two sides agreed to raise the workers' wages to the same level as other South Korean iron and steel companies beginning Sept. 1.

**Taxi Strike Feared; Pusan Strike Averted**  
*SK292318 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Taxicabs in Seoul are feared to go on a general strike from Tuesday as little signs of compromise between taxi drivers and owners are in sight.

Drivers of company taxis in the capital area have threatened to go on a general strike from Tuesday unless their demands for wage hikes and a "full-fledged monthly pay scheme" are met by the end of this month.

With the deadline for a compromise three days away yesterday, representatives of taxi drivers and owners have made little progress in negotiations of the drivers' demands.

Both sides have held eight rounds of talks but failed to make any headway toward a compromise.

To make things worse, the Seoul Cabbies' Union has suffered from internal disputes as its members divided into three groups.

The split has stood on the road to a compromise with taxi owners because drivers have had troubles in producing one voice in negotiations.

The cabbies' union has demanded a monthly wage of 427,873 won for 26 days of work a month under a full-fledged pay scheme, up about 39,000 won over the present average incomes.

Under the current pay system, company-employed taxi drivers are paid based on the amounts of money they turn in daily.

Taxi owners, however, have opposed the idea of the implementation of the fixed pay system out of fear that cabbies would neglect to drive their taxis.

As representatives of taxi drivers and owners have failed to make any progress in their talks, cabbies' union began to discuss how to go on a general strike.

The union members also began preparatory work for a strike by manufacturing headbands, ribbons and other necessary items for the strike.

In an effort to preclude a possible general strike, the Seoul City government has advised taxi owners to make maximum concessions to cabbies' demands.

Taxi drivers also have been advised to avoid a general strike which will provide inconvenience to citizens.

Meanwhile, representatives of bus drivers and owners in the nation's second largest city of Pusan produced an eleventh-hour accord early yesterday morning, forestalling a planned general strike by bus drivers from today.

Bus owners agreed to pay 445,100 won for 26 days of work of month to their drivers.

**Labor Federation Issues Statement on Unrest**  
*SK290344 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
29 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] The Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) Thursday resolved to prevent leftists from using labor unrest to make political gains.

"Politicians and outside forces should stop their attempts to mastermind labor disputes to gain political advantages," said the FKTU in its statement.

The resolution was made in a meeting of representatives of 16 industrial trade unions and senior FKTU officials held at FKTU building in Yoido, Seoul.

Noting that the FKTU will chart a course of independent activities, the statement said that it will support the political party that pays more attention to workers' interests in the future elections.

The FKTU asked the government and ruling and opposition parties to work out a package of measures to drastically improve wages and working conditions as a way of precluding future labor disputes.



**Kim Chong-yol Warns of Leftist Forces**  
*SK280646 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean*  
0800 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Statement by Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol on 27 August, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Dear people: Today I would like to present views I have held since my inauguration as the responsible person of the cabinet, as well as express my greetings to you.

Before us are numerous hills and rivers to cross. As His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan expounded during his summer news conference of 21 August, now is the time for prudence. Indeed, the present is a very important time, when genuine wisdom and correct choices by the government and the people are needed.

When I assumed the great responsibility of prime minister, I felt this would be the last occasion for me to serve the nation and people, while I also felt a keen sense of duty to lead the cabinet fairly and sincerely, lest I leave a blot on the history of democratization in this country in the wake of constitutional revision and elections, the peaceful transfer of government — the first in the history of the Constitution — and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, a great national event that will ensure the nation's upsurge.

I am 77 years old, and the remaining tenure of office of the Fifth Republic is only about 6 months. Recalling the past, I wish to point out that I have witnessed the rise and the fall of governments listed in the nation's political history for the past 40 years, since the first government was established, and I have personally experienced recurrent rise and fall.

As is well known, our modern history is a continuation of trial and error, which can be described as a vicious circle. However, with the beginning of the 1980's, the nation began to prosper and its future became bright, thus effecting remarkable progress amid the attention of the people of the world. This is indeed very fortunate; the source of our pride.

Our people became confident of advancing the nation to among the ranks of advanced countries, doing away with the vicious circle of disputes and antagonism seen in the past. For the people to realize such expectations, each of us must properly summarize in unity the growth and fruition we have attained to prepare ourselves for the coming 6 months in the wake of the peaceful transfer of government. We should also foster precious aspirations for the ongoing democratic development and achieve the national goal of a democratic welfare state without fail.

I believe that the summer press conference of His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan on 21 August was a very significant declaration for protecting democracy and the heartfelt expression of a selfless state leader concerned with the nation's future.

Following His Excellency the president's lofty ruling experience and aspirations for protecting the nation, our cabinet has resolved to consolidate our attitude to fulfill

the mission as a cabinet for the people and as a government for protecting the state, and to do our utmost in carrying out the policy of stability and promoting the people's lives.

However, as you are aware, today's we are in the midst of an extremely difficult situation. Today in our society, uneasy and dangerous situations have developed here and there to such a degree that most people are worried and the entire world has expressed concern. Even at this moment, various demands, like overflowing dam waters, have flooded many places of society to the point of destroying law and order.

The disputes between employers and employees, campus disturbances, and instigation by hostile forces across the DMZ who are attempting to take advantage of the situation are alarming.

Our people have worked hard to overcome various difficulties in unity ever since the Fifth Republic came to office 7 years ago. As a result, we have attained such development, growth, and stability as we enjoy today. Firmly believing this to be the fruition of our people's tenacious efforts and unity, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and respect to our great people.

Thanks to His Excellency the president's selfless devotion and the unity and cooperation of all the people, the successes attained with sweat over the past 7 years are the precious gain for all and a source of our pride.

Our expectations for ensuring a bright future have become a reality. In particular, with the 29 June declaration by DJP President No Tae-u and with the expression of His Excellency the president's will for democratic development on 7 August, a hopeful grand march to democracy was launched while accepting the people's aspirations to the maximum. This was a historic decision that each of our 40 million fellow countrymen has warmly welcomed and even the opposition parties have praised. Foreign countries have appraised it as a political miracle, following an economic miracle. Thus, all the people have wished both the nominal and substantial advance of our politics and our society amid everyone's blessings.

However, what is the prevailing situation? The disorder, disputes, confrontations, and struggles that have emerged from some segments of our society are not in the true nature of democratization. In particular, an unfortunate incident in which a worker lost his life amid the whirlpool of a labor dispute took place a few days ago. This is indeed regrettable.

We can interpret the current trial and pain of the labor disputes as a temporary situation that we must inevitably endure over the course of industrialization and marching toward the ranks of advanced countries. However, various recent radical labor disputes and acts of illegal mass violence have exceeded the limits of common sense to such a degree as to even humiliate democracy.

Today the self-contradictory phenomena of destroying and disturbing democratization on the pretext of democratization has begun to take place in many parts of our society.

As a result, apprehensions that all the values we have sought, including democratization and development into an advanced country, may be destroyed in a moment gradually increase among our people. I sincerely want these to be groundless fears and, at the same time, I firmly believe that such a difficult situation will be surmounted without fail.

Meanwhile, many people are also expressing deep concern and apprehensions about today's serious situation.

I surmise that one of the major causes of today's discord, antagonism, struggle, and confrontation that have threatened our society is precisely the left-leaning ideology and forces against our political system that have already infiltrated deep into all segments of our society.

Radical left-leaning forces have now unscrupulously laid bare their real character on campuses; among off-stage political circles, labor circles, education and literary circles; and outside political circles. They seriously threaten the maintenance and development of our liberal democratic society with each passing day.

These seditious forces covertly scheme to pollute our society and people ideologically while camouflaging their seditious character by disguising themselves as democratic forces or under the pretext of representing the masses. These radical left-leaning forces, who take political struggle and spread of their ideologies among the people as the main direction of the struggle, have, thus far, manipulated and perpetrated illegal mass rallies and violent demonstrations on many occasions under the pretext of so-called democratization, openly chanting antigovernment assertions and antistate slogans.

They have gone so far as to, without hesitation, make absurd demands based on leftist revolutionary theories in a bid to thwart current political negotiations for constitutional revision and the nation's political schedule, let alone condemn the ruling party.

Disregarding the efforts of the government which, in accepting direct presidential election, has steadily pushed ahead with steps for democratic development, left-leaning forces have not only hindered the current political negotiations for constitutional revision with such radical and dangerous slogans as; Let us establish a provisional revolutionary government!; and ;Let us march under the banner of struggle to convene a constituent assembly!; but have also unhesitatingly perpetrated acts to thoroughly deny the free democratic system, chanting slogans, Let us establish a democratic republic of the masses!, and so forth.

Moreover, a leading member of the so-called National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution stated in a foreign newspaper interview that a leftist political party

should be organized to represent workers, farmers, dissidents, and activist students and that the national coalition will struggle for this. Another member of this organization went so far as to assert that workers, poor people, farmers, and the proletarians should now seize power.

As long as there are such demands, which sound citizens cannot understand or accept, it is impossible to promote normal dialogue or discussions in our political climate and smoothly resolve the tasks of political development that all of us urgently desire.

The economic miracle we have so far attained today faces a serious crisis due to the activities of left-leaning forces.

As the people have witnessed so far, labor-management disputes, which since July have spread throughout the country, are becoming more radical, violent, and confused with each passing day amid the shocking demands and slogans of left-leaning forces, which call for liberation of the workers and labor democratization.

Such serious labor-management disputes have finally reached the point where we have to worry about stagnation in our existing economic structure and sustained growth. If labor-management disputes continue without resolution, it is only too clear that not only a considerable number of enterprises will go bankrupt and, consequently, unemployment increase, but also the foundation of economic stability we have attained through patience and economization over the past 7 years will be destroyed, our international competitiveness sharply weakened, and a serious setback created in our export strategy, which has successfully sustained our economy thus far.

Press media at home and abroad have already expressed serious concerns about the deficit in trade income that has emerged as an actual fact. They have also warned of possible destruction of the foundation to our economic growth.

We must never tolerate forces that try to inspire, agitate, and politically utilize the labor-management disputes to continue to run wild in our society. In particular, some left-leaning forces are scheming to make the sites of labor-management disputes strong points of their struggle, to secure workers' districts for liberation through economic struggle, and, thus, to turn labor-management disputes into a political struggle. Such seditious maneuvers by these leftist forces are being perpetrated in the name of the joint struggle of workers and students. This is a serious development to which we should pay particular attention and of which we should be vigilant.

Today's situation in which leftist forces are increasing on some campuses is not only serious, but has also already reached an extremely dangerous stage.

They have made their dangerous nature felt by willingly undertaking extremely radical acts, following an intransigent line, to the point where they suggest that violence

can be lawful and therefore justified. They have even gone to the length of unhesitatingly espousing such pro-North slogans as, The abolition of the anticommunist national policy; The 25 June, a war of northward invasion; Signing a peace agreement; Anti-U.S. struggle; and South-North student talks.

The most worrisome aspect of the left-leaning trend on the campuses is that they are organized and expanding. A case in point is the recent emergence of the so-called National Council of Student Representatives [NCSR], an organization geared to stage a nationwide struggle at any given moment.

Our reality is that such militant left-leaning terminology as: Let us put the era of reform into fire; and Let us march along a road of revolution — the North Korean puppets' slogans designed to agitate the South, previously unheard in our society — are being heard without restraint and, in terms of the forms of struggle they copy and employ, such strategy and tactics of communist revolutionary elements as arson, destruction, and the occupation of public buildings.

If, according to their plan and plot, the NCSR — an impure organization with nationwide organizational ties — and some impure united labor organizations, which represent the universities, the underground movement, and labor organizations, emerge as a nationwide political struggle organization committed to a large-scale struggle to overthrow the current system in mutual cooperation, what kind of chaos will this create and in what direction will our country go?

As I stated earlier, the radical left-leaning forces, whose presence in our society is undeniable, has earnestly embarked on the road of struggle to overthrow the current system. Not only are they dead set against the basic order in liberal democracy, they also forcibly urge the ruling and opposition parties engaged in negotiations over constitutional revision for democratic and political development in our country to break and abandon the negotiations, while agitating the people to even refuse the referendum expected to be conducted on a constitutional bill.

In addition, even the opposition party has become a target to topple after being branded a conservative reactionary force, as well as an opportunist force.

With the subversive voices of the left-leaning and pro-communist forces growing unconstrainedly louder, the sound voices of moderate conservative forces, which constitutes a majority of the people, are being hushed — a strange course of development we cannot but deplore.

What is the ultimate goal they seek to achieve? They say that they want to realize a so-called mass-oriented democracy in this country and then establish a government of masses. The masses they refer to are confined to a few sectors of society, such as workers, peasants, and the urban poor. What they seek to achieve is to build a

society dominated by these people. Government and politics run by the so-called class of the masses, a limited portion of the society, and not by the majority of the people — what is it but the proletarian dictatorship stressed in the communist theory?

Their hidden motives and program for action are to overthrow the current liberal democratic system without fail and realize their the so-called mass-oriented democracy. Left-leaning forces claim the mass-oriented revolution to be the way to overthrow and remove the liberal democratic system. In other words, they are agitating for the masses to be armed and to resort to violence to overthrow the current system, not to mention that they are forcing people to do so.

It is unquestionably clear that such a political struggle as designed to overthrow the system will inevitably invite violence and destruction and ultimately result in plunging the people's lives into an abyss of fear and confusion.

Also, in a bid to carry out their goals and way of struggle, these left-leaning forces employ crafty tricks to guide first the indifferent to respond to their cause. In other words, they have carried out their struggle step by step under the borrowed name of democratization and democracy, which is nothing but a ploy to deceive the people.

Democratization and democracy are disguised slogans even the communists refer to whenever they find revolution necessary. This is well demonstrated by the fact that the North Korean communist regime calls itself a democratic republic.

Also, they are carrying out their organized and deliberate stage of a revolutionary struggle by taking advantage of the atmosphere of democratic development, which is progressing substantially thanks to the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties.

Under the pretext of interweaving the so-called ties of the revolutionary struggle, they have worked out a plan to provoke a united mass struggle by infiltrating campuses, off-stage organizations, and labor organizations and by directly and indirectly interlinking these groups. In terms of the substance of the struggle, they scheme to stage an economic struggle by taking advantage of the labor unrest now erupting and then translate it into a political struggle, and ultimately into a struggle designed to overthrow the system.

As I stated earlier, the people will not view such tricks and forms of struggle as normal as clearly demonstrated by the recent labor disputes.

Allow me sum up what I have said thus far. The radically left-leaning procommunist forces are determined to topple the current liberal democratic system, including the current regime, at any cost. To this end, they will arm the masses to topple the government through revolution and establish a new left-leaning government, a mass-oriented democracy after creating an anarchistic situation.



Now is the time for us to consider seriously the results such a scheme would bring to the people. At a single stroke, it will result in destroying everything we have built over the past 40 years since the establishment of our country, nothing else. If we continue to remain mere spectators to these forces' schemes, our dreams of a better life will completely evaporate and a national tragedy of being communized may be invited if the situation develops unexpectedly.

As such, we have to admit that we have reached an absolute point where we will have to defend ourselves against the antistate forces openly claiming to stand for a left-leaning revolution and the accompanying violence and emerge as the victors in the struggle against them.

Under no circumstances can we give up the state and the survival of the people. We have to look squarely and resolutely at the situation. The government, the duty of which is to guarantee stability and happiness for the people and promote them, has no choice but to deal with left-leaning forces strongly and resolutely.

The forces that stand in the way of democratization and that are jealous of the process of moving toward the ranks of advanced countries are devoted to inflating trivial feuds and confrontation in our society, making a mountain out of a molehill, and translating them into radicalism and subversion, to feuds and the tactics of alienating people, while bewildering and dividing our people.

We now see the trend that prevailed in our country shortly after national liberation — people believe that they can be true intellectuals only if they are critical of the government and in a position to comment on the leftist movement — repeat itself in our society.

Dear countrymen, once again, we must know the true color of the left-leaning forces and have clear knowledge about the ultimate goals they seek and about their revolutionary theory which relies on violence.

We should no longer cling to such a vague paternalistic and sympathetic views as pleading: Do not charge people as left-leaning without due evidence; or, do not denounce people on fabricated charges; or, my son is not as he is portrayed.

Now is the time for all our people to clearly realize the situation concerning left-leaning forces' dangerous nature and sincerely ponder how we must deal with them. Stating that if the activities of left-leaning forces shake the foundation of the country, the people's lives and security will be threatened is no exaggeration. It is utterly false that, just as those who oppose the government always say, [the ruling circles] are attempting to create a favorable situation for the regime and unjustly extend the regime's reign in office under the pretext of wiping out left-leaning forces.

We must wipe out left-leaning forces, who believe in violent revolution, to realize the genuine democratic development that is earnestly under way. This is because

we cannot realize genuine political development in this land unless we drive out from our society these left-leaning forces who block democratization, even as they talk about it.

As you, fellow countrymen, well know, we will effect a peaceful transfer of government for the first time in constitutional history just as His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan has told you on various occasions. Therefore, to smoothly establish the brilliant tradition of a peaceful transfer of government, we are resolved to exert utmost efforts to continuously implement measures for democratic development and to smoothly carry out the future political schedule. Additionally, believing that only a resolute measure is a great premise for achieving genuine democratic development, we will provide a thorough countermeasure against left-leaning forces so as not to lose the favorable opportunity for political development because of them.

I believe that protecting the people's lives and property, giving the people hope for the future of the fatherland, and encouraging them are duties the government must carry out. It is well-known that His Excellency the President and the people gave our cabinet the historic responsibility of managing and carrying out all procedures for political development, including constitutional revision, a referendum, and elections from a thoroughly neutral stand. However, the government can in no way assume a neutral position in dealing with the issue of left-leaning forces. I believe that if it does, it would be a clear dereliction of its duties.

I again stress that according to His Excellency the President's resolve to wipe out left-leaning forces, which was declared during his 21 August summer press conference, to maintain law and order in the country, the government will mobilize all public power to thoroughly eradicate impure left-leaning forces so that they cannot set foot in our society. However, because of my responsibility to history and the nation, I will fairly enforce laws and protect and support the ongoing efforts of the ruling and opposition parties for democratic development and activities of the forces that safeguard the system.

The ruling and opposition parties may have different views on mapping out policies and implementing them, and people of various walks of life may have conflicts of interest over these policies, but I am confident that the ruling and opposition parties cannot have different political views on the issue of left-leaning forces and that different classes cannot have mutually different interests on this issue. Therefore, I believe that not just the government, but all the people, transcending differences in political factions and classes, must punish and wipe out left-leaning forces. I cordially call on you, the people, to join in efforts to wipe out left-leaning forces for the sake of genuine democratic development — a pressing task — and the honor of the fatherland, after deeply perceiving the real colors and activities of left-leaning forces, which I talked about frankly today. Thank you.

**RDP Expresses 'Deep Regret'**

SK290125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
29 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday expressed deep regret over Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol's announcement Thursday, saying it labelled dissident groups as agitators and active participants in recent labor disputes.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-ryong said in a statement that the opposition party, along with the people, can not but worry about the government's move to take tough action against a few dissident groups.

Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol said Thursday in a special statement that the government would commit itself to the impending task of rooting out "impure leftist groups" by invoking maximum public powers.

The premier also hinted that a few dissident groups are in back of the recent labor disturbances, and that they will face tough government action.

The RDP spokesman said that the government is advised to throw away its old habit of trying to settle the labor dispute within the framework of maintaining law and order.

The government, and all political parties must pool their wisdom to map out permanent measures to smooth out the labor-management relationship, the spokesman said.

"The premier's special statement makes the opposition party wonder whether the government will create trouble by taking tough action against labor discord," the RDP statement added.

As a matter of fact, the on-going labor disturbance is a "pain and shock" the nation must undergo on its road to full democratization, the spokesman said.

He added that the recent labor disturbances originated from the workers' call for the right to live. Korean workers have been forced to sacrifice themselves by the government's drive toward the growth-oriented economic policy, he said.

The opposition party has a firm conviction that the labor-management dispute will be settled in an amicable way as long as employers and employees move one step backward to reach a compromise, the statement said.

The statement also called on the prosecution to make a thorough probe into the fire-bombing of the house of Chong Ung, retired Army major general and the vice chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

**DJP, RDP Agree on Presidential Term**

SK292326 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party and main opposition Reunification Democratic Party virtually agreed on the RDP-proposed single six-year presidential tenure yesterday.

In an eight-member high-level talk at the National Assembly, the opposition party showed its intention to withdraw four sticky issues including the installation of a vice presidency. Three other topics to be withdrawn are the establishment of an independent recommendation committee for the appointment of justices, guaranteeing the independence of the central bank and workers' participation in business management and profitsharing.

The ruling party conceded to an RDP call to allow campaigns advocating or opposing national referendums to a limited scope.

They made a last-ditch effort to produce a unified draft for new constitution in a seven-hour-long marathon session but failed to conclude the three remaining issues.

They will resume the constitutional revision talk today to finish the month-long debate before the sought-after dialogue between presidents No Tae-u of the DJP and Kim Yong-sam of the RDP, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

The remaining issues out of the original 110 different provisions in their drafts are the RDP's demands for the lowering of the minimum suffrage age by one year to 19, restriction on presidential power to disband the parliament and ban on police surveillance on potential suspects.

The RDP came up with a fresh overture to lower the voting age on a condition that its effect is implemented in the next elections, not in the December presidential election and ensuing general elections.

The DJP, however, remained negative to the delicate issue which will affect about one million youths;

**Reach Revision Accord**

SK310757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT  
31 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 31 (YONHAP) — The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) have reached agreement on the general outline of the constitutional amendment draft.

The negotiators at the two parties' eight-member political conference for revising the constitution held their 19th meeting Monday afternoon and came to terms on three sticking issues including the voting age and punishment for those who violate national security-related laws.

The two opposing parties, however, decided to put off the scheduled meeting between their top leaders at the request of the opposition party. The RDP asked for a postponement of the meeting between DJP President No Tae-u and RDP President Kim Young-sam, originally



slated for Monday afternoon, saying that they needed more time to discuss the lack of willingness on the part of the government and ruling party to implement concrete measures for improving the human rights situation.

The compromise draft now goes to a special 10-member subcommittee organized by the the special National Assembly Committee for Constitutional Revision. The subcommittee will determine details of the revision starting Tuesday. The subcommittee is expected to complete its draft by Sept. 10 and the two parties will then submit it to the National Assembly.

The bipartisan conferees initially planned to finish outlining the amendment draft by Aug. 20, but the completion date had to be postponed due to sharp differences in the two parties' positions on major issues.

During the final stages of the talks, the negotiators agreed on a single five-year presidential term while refusing to agree to a new office of vice president. They also decided to mention the political neutrality of the military by adding to the clause which stipulates the duties of the military the following words: The neutrality of the Armed Forces is adhered to.

The negotiators decided to state in the Constitution's preamble the people's right to resist dictatorship.

They failed, however, to agree on the issue of the minimum voting age and instead chose to cover it in such laws as the presidential election law.

Also on Monday, the DJP accepted the main opposition party's proposal to postpone the No-Kim meeting but clarified that the meeting should be held by Sept. 2 at the latest.

Political observers said that the RDP proposal to postpone the No-Kim meeting came in the wake of a meeting between RDP President Kim Yong-sam and the party's permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung in which the two Kims discussed the government's stern measures against radical leftists.

Kim Yong-sam said after the meeting that the present human rights situation falls far short of meeting the people's aspirations whipped up by the June 29 declaration for democratization (by No Tae-u). He pointed out that the government was suppressing the moderate elements by apprehending members of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution and student activists.

**Kim Tae-chung To Announce Candidacy**  
*SK292356 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung will make a formal announcement regarding the opposition candidacy issue in late September after he visits provincial areas, Han Kwang-ok, his press secretary said yesterday.

A 1971 presidential candidate, Kim is scheduled to tour several provincial cities for the first time since he was granted amnesty and had his civil rights restored last

month. He entered the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party as permanent adviser earlier this month.

Intraparty discord arose late last week over a statement by Kim's loyalist RDP lawmakers that they will promote him as the opposition presidential candidate for elections expected later this year, probably December.

Followers of rival opposition leader Kim Yong-sam reacted instantly, urging Kim Tae-chung to keep his promise to select a single candidate through compromise. Kim Yong-sam is president of the RDP.

The two Kims have reiterated that they will "never go against the people's aspirations" to have one opposition candidate pitted against the ruling Democratic Justice Party's standard-bearer, No Tae-u.

In a related development, Han demanded that one of the two Kims serve as RDP president, while the other be nominated as the party's presidential candidate.

"This is necessary to help them (the two Kims) to keep their cooperative relations," he said.

Han was referring to the Kim Yong-sam faction's position that either of the two Kims should assume the post of party presidency and win the nomination as party presidential candidate.

Of the Kim Tae-chung faction's reaffirmation Thursday that it will draft its boss as the opposition candidate, Han said, "This does not mean a vote showdown."

Kim Tae-chung has not ruled out the possibility of selecting the single opposition candidate through a vote rather than by mutual compromise.

The Kim Yong-sam faction has said that a vote showdown should be avoided in selecting the candidate in order to prevent an image of intraparty discord.

**Picks Cho Yun-hyong as Aide**  
*SK290157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
29 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday appointed Cho Yun-hyong, former president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], as his chief secretary.

Yi Sok-yong, a former DKP lawmaker, was named vice chief secretary. Yi has worked with the secretariat of Kim's faction Minkwonhoe.

Cho, son of the 1960 presidential candidate Cho Pyong-ok, lost the 1985 parliamentary election in Songbuk district in Seoul.

**RDP Factions Declare Candidacy Issue Truce**  
*SK292352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
30 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Rival factions of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday agreed to suspend their tug of war over nominating a presidential candidate. They

agreed to entrust the decision to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Referring to the recent war of nerves between the two Kims' deputies over the presidential candidacy, RDP president Kim Yong-sam told a party meeting that "it is not desirable to cause a controversy over the candidacy and concern the people about it."

Kim Tae-chung deputies Thursday announced they will spearhead efforts to have the RDP adviser nominated.

On Friday, RDP spokesman Kim Tae-ryong, a Kim Yong-sam supporter, denounced the other Kim's camp.

Political sources said that the struggle for the candidacy is expected to intensify in the coming months.

The two Kims have said they will field a single opposition candidate, but party sources do not rule out the possibility of a vote showdown for the opposition ticket. The presidential election is expected in early December.

In an unrelated matter, the RDP formed a five-member subcommittee to review the opposition's draft laws on the presidential election, national referendum and Central Election Management Committee.

The subpanel will refer the three bills to the RDP Executive Council Tuesday for approval.

## Cambodia

### Soviet Cooperation Delegation Departs

BK281319 Phnom Penh SPK in  
French 0400 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK) — The delegation of the Soviet subcommission of the Soviet-Cambodian intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial, and technical-scientific cooperation led by its vice chairman, V.N. Kozlov, left Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 26 August, at the end of a week-long visit to Cambodia.

It was seen off by Tang Saroem, minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries and vice chairman of the Cambodian subcommission; Chenderey, economic attache of the USSR to Cambodia; and others.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and exchanged views with his Cambodian counterpart on economic, commercial, and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation also visited several factories, Kompong Cham Province, and Kompong Som City.

### Supreme Court Chairman Visits Factory

BK281535 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] On the morning of 26 August, Comrade Khang Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court, went to the Liberation cigarette factory to pay a visit to the workers to talk to the people and hear what the people have to tell him.

During the talks with the people, Comrade Khang Sarin heard a report on past achievements of the factory and listened to the people's account on the difficulties and successes of the effort to promote production and on their daily living conditions. He praised our workers for their patriotism and dedication in contributing to the repair and successful recommissioning of the factory.

On this occasion, Comrade Khang Sarin also stressed the overall situation of the Cambodian revolution, particularly regarding the promotion of production and the people's living conditions. He also urged cadres, personnel, and workers at the factory to further accelerate the movement to emulate in self-mastery, creativity, and economy of raw materials and state property, and to ensure sufficient production to cope with the demand and needs of the people. He laid special stress on the building of real revolutionary forces within the ranks of the workers, and called on the people to pay attention to developing the family-run economy to help raise their own standard of living.

### Son Sann Leads CGDK Delegation to China

BK300659 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Aug

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann and a group of members of the Cambodian coalition government delegation left Bangkok, Thailand, this morning for an official visit to the PRC. This delegation is to be led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition government and of the FUNCINPEC [Kampuchea United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Kampuchea], who will also leave Pyongyang for Beijing.

This delegation is composed of 35 members, including Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean group, and General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army.

Earlier, in an interview with the VOK correspondent, His Excellency Son Sann said that while in Beijing, he expects to hold discussions with Chinese officials, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Khieu Samphan to seek further measures to solve the Cambodian problem.

We have just received a report saying that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had already arrived in Beijing and was welcomed by Chinese Health Minister Chen Minzhong and Vice Foreign Minister Liu Xujin.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan are scheduled to meet with Chinese President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping before the end of their visit this Wednesday.

### Sihanouk's Beijing Statement

BK311003 (Clandestine) Voice of the  
Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 31 Aug

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the CGDK and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] president, called for strengthened unity within the CGDK. However, he did not say whether he has returned from his 1-year leave as CGDK head.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said this at a reception in his honor, that of His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; and that of Khieu Samphan, vice president of the Cambodian Coalition Government [title as heard], organized by Chinese officials. The three leaders of the Cambodian Coalition Government arrived in Beijing last Saturday along with other members of the 32-member delegation to pay an official visit to China.

The meeting of the three leaders of the Cambodian Coalition Government is the first since May when Samdech Norodom Sihanouk took a 1-year leave. At yesterday's reception in Beijing, the samdech said as long as

Vietnam refuses to hold talks in accordance with the March 1986 8-point peace proposal of the Cambodia Coalition Government, the Cambodian Coalition Government should continue to further strengthen its unity and fight more vigorously. He added that there is no other way.

Yesterday morning, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and His Excellency Son Sann held talks with Chinese President Li Xiannian during which the samdech expressed gratitude to China for supporting the Cambodian Coalition Government.

**Sihanouk Greet's Romania's Ceausescu**  
*BK281549 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Aug 87*

[19 August national day greetings message from CGDK President Norodom Sihanouk to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Bucharest, Romania

On the glorious occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I am most honored to express to you, Esteemed Excellency, my warm congratulations and best wishes, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, for your personal happiness, for the greater happiness and prosperity of the brave Romanian people, and for the further all-round excellent development of the Socialist Republic of Romania under your enlightened leadership.

I take this propitious occasion to reassure you of my profound thanks to the Socialist Republic of Romania for firmly maintaining the position of recognizing the CGDK by law and for your generous and noble efforts to accelerate a political and peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Mr President, please accept my highest regards and admiration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Pyongyang, 19 August 1987

**VODK Calls for Continuation of Struggle**  
*BK260200 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Station commentary: "Only by Continuing the Armed Struggle and Intensifying Pressure on Vietnam Will the Cambodian Problem Be Resolved"]

[Text] The Cambodian problem has dragged on for nearly 9 years now. During this period, all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, particularly the ASEAN countries which are near Cambodia and have

been directly threatened by the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, have tried to settle the Cambodian problem correctly and justly in order to bring it to speedy conclusion. At every UN General Assembly during the past 8 years, the member countries have jointly adopted resolutions with an overwhelming majority calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without any outside interference. At all other international conferences and international forums, the world community has also condemned the Vietnamese aggressors and demanded that they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

As for the CGDK and the Cambodian people who have suffered unjustly from the Hanoi authorities' aggression, they sincerely want this war to end quickly in order to restore peace and security in Cambodia, Southeast Asia, and the whole world. This is why the CGDK put forth an eight-point proposal on 17 March 1986 for the settlement of the Cambodian problem politically. This proposal has been supported and regarded by the world community as a flexible and reasonable proposal which gives many concessions to Vietnam because it takes into consideration the interests of Vietnam — the aggressor — and peace and security in the region. This eight-point peace proposal can be used as the most correct basis for political settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, despite much effort by the world community and the CGDK, the Cambodian problem still cannot be resolved. There are two causes for this. First, it is because the Hanoi authorities have not abandoned their ambition of annexing Cambodia to set up an Indochinese federation. They have stubbornly continued their aggression and occupation of Cambodia in order to realize their aggressive and expansionist strategy, that is, annexing Cambodia to set up an Indochinese federation for use as a springboard on their advance toward committing aggression and expansion against other countries in this region. Second, the Soviet Union — the big financier of the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia — does not want to solve the Cambodian problem. The Soviet Union adheres to its global expansion strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and continues to give military aid and assistance to Vietnam in every way in the service of its global expansion strategy.

Therefore, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are not willing to solve the Cambodian problem politically. The only way to force them to settle the Cambodian problem through political means is:

1. For the Cambodian people, the CGDK, the DK National Army, and all Cambodian resistance forces to continue to unite and cooperate and intensify their struggle against the Vietnamese enemies on the battlefield in order to inflict more defeats on them and plunge them into a more serious impasse.

2. For the world community to continue to pressure Vietnam in the political, diplomatic, economic, and all



other fields, continue to cut aid to Vietnam, and stop contact with it, thereby isolating it even more seriously and causing more difficulties to it.

Only by joint pressure on both the battlefield and in the international arena will Vietnam be compelled to solve the Cambodian problem politically in accordance with the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only then will peace and security be genuinely restored in Cambodia, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region.

### Laos

#### **Aide Memoire on Thai Border Incident**

*BK310041 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] On the morning of 29 August, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry handed an aide memoire to the ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos. The aide memoire reads:

On 18 August 1987, three battalions of regular Thai Armed Forces and (?10) companies of Thai Rangers crossed the border between the two countries in the area of Phou Soi Dao Mountain, which is approximately 30 km west of Boten District, deep inside Lao territory — sometimes about 8 km. In addition, the Thai authorities also moved some 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces to the border between the two countries to support the operations of these Thai troops.

It is clear that the acts committed by the Thai side have seriously violated the 21 March 1907 protocol signed between France and Siam and the spirit and letter of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques. Since the Thai side has initiated this incident, it should withdraw its troops from this area and seek ways to solve problems through negotiation and to avoid aggravating this development.

#### **Thailand Urged To Prevent 'Bad Incidents'**

*BK281602 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 22 Aug 87*

[Station commentary: "That Bad Old Thing Should Not Be Repeated Again"]

[Text] Whose acts have caused the time-honored fine traditional relations between the Lao and Thai peoples to be in the present status? An answer to this question can be easily found by both Thai and Lao peoples. The Lao and Thai peoples, especially those living along the Thai-Lao border and the banks of the Mekong River, always share the same hope, that is to live with one another in peace as brothers and good neighbors in accordance with the spirit of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques signed by the governments of the two countries in 1979. But it is deplorable that the aforementioned strong aspirations of the two peoples have always been trampled on and undermined by acts

of certain bad elements, aimed at subverting the brotherly relations between the two peoples, thus aborting the realization of the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communiques. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are the perpetrators of all these ill-intentioned acts.

Since the establishment of the LPDR, especially since the signing of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques by the governments of the two countries, with the assistance and support from the imperialists and regional reactionaries, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have made all-out efforts to subvert and undermine the LPDR in all fields, particularly in the political and economic fields. In addition to employing the tactics of psychological warfare aimed at preventing peaceful change in our country, they have also fed and sponsored exiled Lao reactionaries to be used as tools for subverting the peaceful life and tranquillity enjoyed by the Lao and Thai peoples along the Lao-Thai border, causing considerable losses to their lives and property. The most serious incident was the encroachment on Lao territory on 6 June 1984 when the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent their armed forces to nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang. Even though [the Thai side] has announced that it has already withdrawn the Thai Armed Forces from the three villages, a number of Thai soldiers are still stationed on certain peaks in the vicinity of these villages. Such an undesirable incident has caused the Lao-Thai relations to be in the present status.

While the Lao and Thai peoples are trying their best to improve and normalize the relations between the two countries, another untoward incident occurred again when five Thai villagers were arrested by Lao authorities and were given a correct verdict for punishment by the People's Court of Sayaboury Province in early August for their entry into Lao territory to fell timber. An act of illegal logging is a serious offense against the laws in any country. Despite their serious crime, the Lao side subsequently decided to release the five Thai citizens to return to their families. Such was a gesture of goodwill on the Lao side which always aspires to settle any problems in Thai-Lao relations through peaceful means in accordance with the spirit and contents of the 1979 Thai-Lao joint communiques. But it is deplorable that while such aspirations have not yet been fully fulfilled, on 17 August 1987 the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries sent more reinforcements to the areas in the northeast adjacent to the Lao border following several clashes between the Thai Armed Forces and local Lao Public Security Forces. Faced with such a reality, the Lao and Thai peoples must step up their struggle to oppose any acts perpetrated by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and bad elements, aimed at aggravating the already deteriorating Thai-Lao relations, thereby seriously affecting the just interests and strong aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples who are trying persistently to improve the brotherly relations between them to prevent a recurrence of any bad incidents between Laos and Thailand.



**Comment on PRK's Reconciliation Policy**

*BK281620 Vientiane Domestic Service in  
Lao 1400 GMT 27 Aug 87*

[Unattributed commentary: "The Correct Policy on National Concord Which Is in Conformity With Reality"]

[Text] On 27 August 1987, the PRK issued a statement on a six-point policy on national reconciliation. The statement stresses in its main contents that all Cambodian people with patriotic ideals, regardless of their past, faction, social class, ideological system, religion, or nationality, can join in building in Cambodia a genuinely independent, peaceful, and nonaligned country having friendship with various neighboring countries. They can also cooperate in checking all schemes and acts aimed at bringing back the genocidal regime which has already been overthrown by the Cambodian people and which has been condemned and completely rejected by world public opinion.

The statement on the national reconciliation policy clearly shows the PRK's sincere spirit and desire to put an end to the disputes and to achieve national reconciliation again in Cambodia by noting that the PRK is prepared to meet with the other groups of Cambodians with the exception of the criminal Pol Pot and his close subordinates. It also notes that the PRK praises the patriotic spirit of personages, intellectuals, and Cambodian compatriots residing abroad, who have made contributions of many kinds to the construction of the country and that it is ready to provide all facilities and favorable conditions for the Overseas Cambodians to contribute to building the country according to each individual's capabilities. Those who wish to return home are welcomed and they will be provided with appropriate positions.

The statement also clearly points out the PRK's lofty spirit of leniency toward those who have been misled by the enemies, saying that those who have been deceived or bought off to serve the various resistance groups are regarded as victims of the reactionary forces and that their families are regarded as distressed and unfortunate families. The PRK calls on them to return to their families and join with other people in earning a living in an honest way according to the laws of the nation. For those misled who later decide to return, they will be granted the rights of citizenship and the right to vote and to stand for elections. They will also be assisted in their resettlement, work, and family reunion. Those who have made contributions to the nation will be praised and hailed.

For those armed forces of the other factions, if they come to realize the situation, decide to give up their hostile activities, and then come over to the administration, they will be welcomed and given the rights of citizenship. For those who have scored achievements for the nation, if they come over, they will be rewarded. They will also be taken into consideration and will be provided with appropriate assignments.

As for the refugees in Thailand, the PRK would like to share their sufferings. The PRK also calls on Thailand and international organizations to take urgent measures aimed at putting an end to the use of the refugee camps for the purposes of military and political activities against the Cambodian people, the military conscription in the refugee camps, the misappropriation of humanitarian aid materials, and the suppression of the refugees in various camps, separating armed personnel from the refugee camps, and placing those camps under the genuine control and supervision of the international humanitarian organizations. The PRK is ready to discuss with the Thai side and the international humanitarian organization as well as all other parties concerned the matter of the organized and orderly repatriation of the refugees. The refugees who return through this program will be assisted and provided with facilities and be reunited with their families.

The PRK's statement on the national reconciliation policy is correct and reasonable and is in conformity with the present reality in Cambodia. The LPDR wholeheartedly supports this equitable policy. Only through the implementation of this policy on national reconciliation can Cambodia be built into an independent, peaceful, nonaligned, and stable country in conformity with the present reality in Cambodia.

**PRK Interior Ministry Delegation Visits**

*BK301249 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 26 Aug 87*

[Text] A delegation of the PRK Interior Ministry led by Ney Pena, Political Bureau member and secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and interior minister of the PRK, has paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPDR Interior Ministry. The delegation arrived in Vientiane by special plane on 10 August.

During the visit, Ney Pena and the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of unknown fighters. A banquet was organized for the guests in a warm atmosphere. The two delegations held a meeting to exchange views. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of close and profound comradely and fraternal friendship.

The PRK delegation also paid courtesy calls on the party and state leaders of the LPDR. Among the leaders who warmly received the guests was Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The PRK Interior Ministry delegation also visited the national museum and toured various units and localities.

The delegation stayed in the LPDR for a week and left Vientiane for Phnom Penh by a special plane on the afternoon of 17 August. It was seen off at Wattai Airport by A-sang Laoli, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting interior minister, along with members of the leading committee and a number of mid- and high-level cadres of the Interior Ministry. Also on hand to see

Ney Pena and his delegation off at the airport was Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos.

**Paper Urges Efforts in Antidrought Campaign**  
*BK291509 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Pasason 22 August editorial: "Concentrate All Practical Abilities on Minimizing the Adverse Effects Caused by Natural Calamities during the Production Season"]

[Text] Even though all localities throughout the country have made concerted preparations and taken initiatives to carry out production early in the production season and farmers in certain regions have already completed rice and other crop transplanting, if one takes careful note of the production situation, one can see that these activities — be they involved with rice transplanting or growing of other starchy crops — have encountered numerous obstacles caused primarily by an unusual change in weather conditions. For example, protracted drought affected many areas between May and July — when farmers were busily sowing rice seeds for transplanting. The drought has caused severe damage to our crops. For example, in mountainous regions in certain northern provinces, drought has ravaged terraced rice plants for some time and crop pests and insects have destroyed newly planted crops. In the plains of the central and southern regions, rice seedlings have simply withered due to lack of water while crop pests are prevalent, thereby delaying and causing numerous problems to crop production.

In order to minimize damage to the rice crop and to lessen the burden on our country in using foreign currency to import rice for consumption, party committees and administrative committees at all levels throughout the country are requested to seek all practical solutions suitable to the situation in each locality and to mobilize the people to carry out campaigns against the drought and other natural calamities in an efficient and thorough manner. Conditions in certain areas in the rice-growing plains are still suitable for rice growing. Therefore, it is necessary to exert greater efforts in encouraging and guiding farmers to carry out rice farming in some irrigated areas by using short-term rice strains which may yield in between 115 and 120 days. In areas where no favorable conditions for rice growing exist, people should be urged to grow starchy or substitute crops instead of rice. Beginning today, all local administrations must try to acquire seeds for the people. Closer attention must also be paid to tending these crops in accordance with their particular requirements. If crop pests are found to be destroying rice and other crops in certain areas, the owners of those fields must immediately coordinate with their respective local administrations to carry out pest eradication campaigns so as to prevent any spread. Only by so doing will we be able to minimize any adverse effects caused by the current natural calamities, avoid any food shortage, and actively contribute to fulfilling the objectives of our socioeconomic production

outlined in the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress, thus turning 1987 — the first year of the execution of the food production project and other foodstuffs production projects — into a firm basis for our advance along this line in the years to come.

**Sisavat Keobounphan Addresses Ceremony**  
*BK281610 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] The Santiphap, Ekkalat, Anou, and Vientiane Hotels were respectively granted the right to business operation autonomy beginning on the afternoon of 20 August 1987. At the ceremony to grant the right of business autonomy to the four hotels held at the Santiphap Hotel, Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, delivered a speech hailing employees, cadres, personnel, and workers at the four hotels for paying attention to creating substantive conditions for totally switching to business accounting mechanisms. He pointed out the primary objective in switching to the socialist business production system, which is aimed at raising the level of work efficiency to serve the three categories of interests; namely, the state, collective, and individual. At the same time, he also urged everyone to act as genuinely being the masters of their work, that is the masters of plans, means, and capital, so as to expand business operations along the line and principles outlined by the party.

To date, 27 out of 65 targeted business sectors in Vientiane municipality have switched to business autonomy operations.

**Radio on Cancellation of 'Ka-Han' Talk Show**  
*BK281526 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Respected listeners, dear comrades, and friends:

In response to the call of the new period of the revolution and to better serve the practical direction and tasks of our Army, beginning this Thursday, today [27 August], we will begin presenting features on the Army's traditions to you every Thursday.

As for the Ka-Han talk show program, it will not be aired any longer.

**Philippines**

**Further Reportage on Coup Attempt, Aftermath**

**Laurel Urges Dialogue**  
*HK281351 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company*  
in English 1305 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Let us now listen to a statement by Vice President and Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel:

[Begin Laurel recording — in progress] ...any defiance of legitimate authorities. We must find out what it is that the rebels are willing to die for. It must be something

serious, and if it is reasonable, we must listen to them. But if what they want is not reasonable, we must also try to convince them to abandon and end this fighting and killing. In order to do this, we must have a dialogue. [end recording]

#### **Cebu Commander Joins Rebels**

*HK281423 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 1336 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Iletto and PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief and vice chief of staff Major General Renato de Villa have both confirmed that Cebu regional commander Brigadier General Abenina has joined the rebels. He was immediately ordered replaced by his second in command. Secretary Iletto said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command expects troops in Cebu to reject the leadership of General Abenina.

Gen Abenina and his troops have reportedly taken over the Cebu provincial capitol and the Cebu City Town Hall and disarmed bank security forces and taken over control of the banks.

There is no report on any action by loyal troops in Cebu, but the AFP is expected to turn its attention to the Cebu rebellion now that Camp Aguinaldo has been secured.

Secretary Iletto said the government is determined to put a complete end to the rebellion in the shortest possible time, the latest before noon tomorrow.

#### **Cebu Commander's Statement**

*HK281951 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1900 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Summary from poor reception] General Abenina, regional command [Recom] chief of Region 7, has been relieved of his post by the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] and, according to General Edgardo Abenina, he accepts the decision. However, the general was steadfast in insisting that his revolt was conducted out of concern for the national interest.

Abenina charged that soldiers who kill communists are accused of violating human rights. He said, however, that more than 40 soldiers in his command have been killed by communist rebels this year and that no one has raised a finger.

That was a statement by Gen Abenina.

#### **Abenina's Deputy Given Command**

*HK290632 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in  
English 0600 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] The Central Visayas Constabulary Police Command changed its stand this afternoon with the turnover of the command by General Edgardo Abenina to his deputy, Colonel (Mariano Banglas). Abenina was ordered relieved yesterday by AFP [Armed Forces of the

Philippines] chief General Fidel Ramos after he declared support for military mutineers. Abenina said he was not defying orders [words indistinct]. He said he was willing to submit to investigations after his release. Abenina in a major interview said he had never envisioned and will never want that President Aquino and General Ramos be taken out of office.

#### **Generals 'Under Arrest'**

*HK281541 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 1525 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Text] Two generals who sympathized with the rebellion led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan have been placed under technical arrest by chief of staff General Fidel Ramos this evening. They are Air Force Vice Commander Brigadier General Frederico Pasyon and Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina of Philippine Constabulary Regional Command 7. Abenina was ordered replaced by his vice commander. However, Gen Abenina, as of 8 pm this evening, said his men are still in control of Cebu City and the Province of Cebu.

Meanwhile, from Camp Crame, General Ramos said 360 rebel troops have surrendered at Camp Aguinaldo this evening. He said more are expected to give up by tomorrow. Remnants of the rebels have reportedly taken refuge among the civilian residents at the camp. Government troops could not take action against them for fear of harming the civilians.

#### **Decision on Resuming Classes**

*HK281629 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in Tagalog 1608 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Excerpt] We have news from Education Under Secretary Ordenez that classes will resume tomorrow. The decision was made based on the news coming from the office of General Ramos that things are more or less under control. If there should be further developments, the Education Department will issue an announcement by 0600 in the morning. [passage omitted]

#### **Flights Resume at Airport**

*HK282352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Text] The Philippine Airlines announced early this morning [29 August] the resumption of domestic and international flights from Manila. Domestic flights resumed at 0630 and international flights a bit later. The Manila International Airport was closed yesterday, but normal operations are expected to resume today.

#### **PNA Resumes Transmissions**

*BK290431 Manila PNA in English  
0415 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Excerpt] Manila Aug 29 (ONA/PNA) — The state-run *Philippines News Agency* (PNA) resumed transmission Saturday, 24 hours after its offices in nearby Quezon City were stormed by military mutineers in an abortive coup.



PNA city editor Severino Samonte Friday night said agency editors and reporters had to vacate their desks Friday morning when two truckloads of rebel solidiers occupied the Media Center building along Bohol Avenue in suburban Quezon City.

The government-owned media center also houses the Channel 4 Television and the ABS-CBN News Network.

Samonte said the take-over forced them to hold fort at the National Press Club in downtown Manila where the PNA has a small communications room.

At the height of the coup, Samonte said, the PNA could hardly transmit news materials to its subscribers in Metro Manila and partners in the *ASEAN News Exchange* (ANEX) and the *Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies* (OANA).

With the coup smashed, we are now back in business, Samonte said.

The Media Center building was retaken Friday afternoon by heavily armed government forces led by Manila Police Chief Brig Gen Alfredo Lim after a brief firefight.

Following the firefight, the rebel troops retreated to a nearby Camelot Hotel and occupied it, trapping some West German and Japanese tourists.

Immediately, two helicopter gunships pounded the hotel with machinegun fire. Number of casualties were not immediately known.

A young army lieutenant, leader of the military mutineers at the hotel, told reporters they would only surrender Saturday if no reinforcements would arrive.

But government troops blocked with tanks and cargo trucks all roads linking Metro Manila to military camps in nearby provinces. [passage omitted]

#### **Ramos Orders Arrests**

*HK290146 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT  
29 Aug 87*

[Text] The search for soldiers who escaped during the height of yesterday's mutiny has already begun. Military officials said the mutineers could have hidden elsewhere or gone back to their respective camps.

Charges are being prepared for the coup participants, who are Colonel Honasan, (Vehuya), Acosta, two other generals, and many others. The latest news we received is a shoot-to-kill order issued by General Ramos concerning Honasan.

Late word says Gen Ramos has ordered the arrest of former MP Orlando Dulay and the Quirino PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander for their attempt to overthrow the government.

#### **Officers Relieved of Command**

*HK290936 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English  
0900 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] At least four Constabulary officers including a provincial officer were relieved today for alleged involvement in yesterday's aborted coup. Those relieved were identified as Lieutenant Colonel (Eduardo Magbillana), Nueva Ecija provincial commander Major [name indistinct], Major [name indistinct] Taveras, and Major (Ernesto Tomas). (Magbillana) was replaced by Major (Roland Albano) and Taveras by Major Vidal Ferrer. (Magbillana) was reported to have surrendered with some 200 troops who occupied the Camelot Hotel in Quezon City. Taveras was detained at Camp Olivas, while the whereabouts of [name indistinct] and Henares could not yet be ascertained.

#### **Colonel on Rebels' Plans**

*HK300146 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in  
English 30 Aug 87 p 1*

[By Louise Williams]

[Text] Right-wing rebel troops who were still at large after this weekend's bloody coup attempt would consolidate their forces for another attack on the Aquino government, a rebel leader said last night.

Colonel Jose Ochosa, who led about 150 troops in an assault on the military's headquarters in Manila early on Friday morning, said missing coup leader, Colonel "Gringo" Honasan, would already be consolidating his forces.

His comments came amid reports from police 40km north of the capital that between six and 10 rebel tanks were seen moving south, and unconfirmed reports that 1,000 rebel troops were approaching Manila from the south.

However, official sources late last night discounted any further threats, and Manila remained isolated by road blocks.

Colonel Ochosa, who surrendered with about 250 soldiers after Government troops attacked their position with mortars, bombs and tanks on Friday night, claimed the rebels still had significant support within the military's ranks.

He said about 4,000 officers and soldiers across the country had been plotting for at least one month before Colonel Honasan finally gave the order to attack key installations in Manila.

The aim, he said, was to kill Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff General Fidel Ramos immediately, and install a military which did not "bow to the civilian Government".

But his own forces, from Cabanatuan City about 100 kilometres north of Manila, were an hour and a half late.

"We lost the element of surprise, we lost our synchronization."

General Ramos yesterday criticised Colonel Honasan's "cowardly" action in abandoning his men at the height of the fighting.

But Colonel Ochosa said: "He did not abandon us; we were happy he was not captured because this way he can consolidate our remaining forces and come back."

The rebels, he said, had not considered civilian casualties because they were not expecting to fail. He also confirmed that many of the soldiers involved in the assault has not been told of the coup plot but simply ordered to move on Manila.

Military sources said Colonel Honasan and about 300 of his followers were still "at large" last night.

#### **Enrile Denies Involvement**

*BK290942 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0929 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug. 29 (AFP) — Right-wing leader Juan Ponce Enrile Saturday denied any involvement in the bloody coup attempt against President corazon Aquino, close associates said.

Questions, however, persisted about the 63-year-old senator's conspicuous absence from the public eye during the 30-hour coup effort launched by his former right-hand man Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who has gone into hiding.

"I had nothing to do with it," fellow habitues in a hotel coffee shop quoted him as saying over breakfast Saturday morning as the attempt finally came to an end with the surrender of rebel remnants here and in the provinces.

"The boys were never in touch with me," Mr Enrile added, according to the sources, who asked not to be named.

He fondly uses the term "the boys" for Col. Honasan and other young military officers belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) whom he took under his wing during his nearly 17-year stint as defense minister.

The sources told *Agence France-Presse* that Mr Enrile arrived at the coffee shop under unusually heavy security, with at least eight bodyguards.

Mr Enrile's absence at a Senate session Friday morning as the coup attempt moved to bloody climax sparked intense speculation on his role.

Mr Enrile said he was absent from the Senate because he would have been asked questions on things he knew nothing about, the sources said.

He also said he would have been a "target of opportunity," which some of his companions understood to mean that he feared assassination, the sources said.

He told them he stayed at his home in an exclusive residential area throughout Friday while journalists tried in vain to reach him.

As the dust settled Saturday at Camp Aguinaldo, the shattered main Armed Forces camp which was the main battlefield of the bid for power, questions about Mr Enrile persisted.

Emanuel Soriano, director of the National Security Council and chairman of the Crisis Management Committee of the president, told a news conference at the camp that he had no knowledge about Mr Enrile's involvement, if any.

"Perhaps it would be good if the senator could make a statement. He has been silent so far," he said.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told the same news conference: "No, I have not heard from him, and I don't know if he has any part in it." [passage omitted]

#### **Enrile's 'Silence' Criticized**

*HK300538 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0528 GMT 30 Aug 87*

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 30 (AFP) — Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile Sunday came under fire from a cross-selection of Filipinos for his silence during Friday's failed coup attempt led by his former right-hand man.

The former defence minister and now senator, replying live to telephone questions on radio, maintained that he had had nothing to do with the coup attempt but refused to pass judgement on coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who has gone into hiding.

Caller after caller criticized Mr. Enrile during the forum on the popular DZRH radio station and suggested that he had played a role in the most serious attempt yet to topple the 18-month-old government of President Corazon Aquino.

"Maybe even after I'm dead they will still blame me," he said, complaining that his name has been linked with several coup attempts in the past.

Explaining his silence during Friday's fighting, he said: "I did not want to be favoring one side or the other ... I wanted to stay in a neutral position."

He insisted that the rebel soldiers were idealists who felt betrayed, and he called on the government to look into their grievances.

Mr. Enrile, who sounded irked and defensive during the broadcast, said Col. Honasan — who was his chief of security when he was defense minister — "never consulted me" on his plans to try to topple the Aquino government.

Mr. Enrile said that all he wanted to do now was to help the government from his position of Senate opposition leader.

Mr. Enrile was defense minister when he led the mutiny that toppled former President Ferdinand Marcos last year. Mrs. Aquino fired him from the same position after he was linked to a coup plot led by Col. Honasan in November. [passage omitted]

The 63-year-old senator, considered Mrs. Aquino's chief political opponent, reiterated that he had had no contact with the rebels and had felt the right thing to do was to stay at home quietly throughout the crisis.

He said that he had not attended the Senate session Friday — held at the height of the coup battles — because he knew many people would ask him questions and "I did not want to be squeezed."

"Everybody might suspect me, so I avoided going out," he said.

He said Senate president Jovito Salonga called him up that day and that he explained his absence and asked to be excused.

"I learned that Kaplan [former U.S. Charge d'Affaires Phil Kaplan] called other senators to ask them to speak out, but they also refused. Why should I speak?" he said.

Mostly callers criticized Mr. Enrile, but at least two came to his defense, saying his closeness to Col. Honasan did not mean he was involved.

His supporters recalled that Mr. Enrile helped put Mrs. Aquino in power 18 months ago.

Some callers said Mr. Enrile's campaign to have security check-points removed before the coup attempt had allowed the rebels to enter Manila and launch their attacks on the presidential palace and the Armed Forces headquarters.

Many insisted that he had influence over the rebels and demanded an explanation as to why he remained silent during the crisis.

Other callers recalled that Mr. Enrile had served as chief martial law administrator during the rule of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

For his part Mr. Enrile praised Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos for the way he had handled the coup attempt, saying: "I think he did well. He acted as a commander. I'm happy for him as well as (for) the rest of the country."

He dismissed speculation that the rebels wanted to install him as president.

"I did not hear them demanding the downfall of the government," he said, adding that he was not in the official line of succession to Mrs. Aquino anyway.

"The plan of those boys was to set up a military junta. Why are you pointing at me? I am not in the military, I am a senator."

"I do not want to give condemnation or absolution to those people. The only ones who have the right to do that are our courts," Mr. Enrile said.

An estimated 700 captured rebels are to be court-martialled for their involvement in the mutiny.

Explaining his silence Friday, Mr Enrile said: "I did not want to speak that day because those people (had) served me and if they had any grievances and that is what they did, they are no longer children, they know what they are doing. The least that I could do for them is to keep quiet."

#### Enrile Urges Rebels' Surrender

HK310110 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Excerpts] A senior U.S. official yesterday [30 August] urged President Aquino, who put down a bloody coup attempt last week, to take the offensive against communist rebels. Michael Armacost, under secretary of state for political affairs, said in a television interview, and he quote: "There is obviously a need to go after the insurgency in a very comprehensive way." He said, to do this, President Aquino needed to unify the military, which has been torn by dissension. [passage omitted]

Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel, interviewed from Manila on the same program, said he asked President Aquino yesterday to appoint a special commission to look into the problems of the military. Vice President Laurel, reflecting the tougher line being taken by Aquino's government since Friday's coup attempt in which 40 people died and 270 were injured, said the government would not tolerate any further uprising.

Opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday urged rebel soldiers led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who are still in hiding, to surrender to government authorities. Senator Enrile also denied any involvement in the abortive coup last Friday. Yesterday's statement broke Mr Enrile's silence since the incident last Friday. He said he was not surprised that some sectors will link him to the Friday rebellion, because Col Honasan was his former security chief, when he was still defense minister. In his call to Col Honasan and his men to give up, Senator Enrile said they should rethink their position and follow the law and heed the call of their superiors. [passage omitted]

Mr Enrile also emphasized that he had no communications with Honasan, and the people who have the right to talk to him are General Ramos and Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete. In explaining why he kept quiet during the rebellion, Enrile said he would be implicated if he said anything.

President Aquino claimed yesterday that the rebel soldiers who attacked Malacanang in the dawn coup attempt last Friday were out to kill her and her family.



The aim of the rebel soldiers, led by Col Honasan, was clearly to kill the president and her family, according to Mrs Aquino, who addressed loyal soldiers at the Fort Bonifacio rites in commemoration of national heroes day. [passage omitted]

President Aquino warned that further attempts to topple the government would be dealt with with the full force of the law.

Meanwhile, in Quirino Province, government forces captured former member of parliament Torlando Dulay and a colonel who seized the provincial capitol, taking hostage the provincial governor and several local officials. Dulay assaulted the provincial government seat with his men during Friday's coup attempt in Metro Manila. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday ordered the immediate arrest of all rebel soldiers, including their leaders, who participated in last Friday's abortive coup. Ramos directed all the major services and regional commanders nationwide to arrest, detain, and investigate those who committed overt acts of mutiny. Ramos said most of the coup plotters practically abandoned their posts, and are still absent as of 12 noon yesterday. Congress, the Senate and House committees on defense and national security, will conduct a joint probe into the abortive coup by rebel soldiers. Senator Raul Manglapus and Representative Jose Yap said the probe intends to determine the involvement of other sectors, particularly opposition politicians, and find ways to prevent the repetition of such incidents. [passage omitted]

Philippine Military Academy [PMA] information officer Colonel (Eduardo Polificacion) said the 852-strong cadet corps at the academy had openly declared support for the rebellion mounted by Col Honasan and his followers. However, he said, the cadets remained immobilized, and the reaffirmation of support for Col Honasan had not been translated into action. At the same time, PMA Superintendent Commodore (Rogelio Dayan) said the situation and activities at the academy are now normal and routine. He said classes are continuing despite the declaration of support by the PMA cadets in a manifesto issued by the cadet corps.

#### **Attack Said 'Anticipated'**

OW300443 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0410 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 30 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino's security chief said Saturday he was prepared for the "anticipated" attack on the Malacanang presidential palace.

But Aquino's son, Benigno "Noy" Aquino III, who was injured during the attack, indicated the government did not have solid information on the coup plot as there was confusion even among rebel troops.

Col. Voltaire Gazmin, commander of the 1,000-strong Presidential Security Group (PSG), said their preparations reduced government casualties.

He said two PSG soldiers were killed during the attack while three others who acted as bodyguards for Benigno were killed when rebels fired at their car.

"We had an intelligence report," Gazmin said when asked by reporters if the psg knew of the planned attack.

"We were prepared. If we were not prepared, we would have been overrun," Gazmin said, adding that they had positioned tanks. "We anticipated this. We knew what was coming."

Mutinous soldiers led by Col. Gregorio Honasan attacked Malacanang and the government television station at around 1:30 a.m. Friday in the latest and bloodiest coup attempt on Aquino's 18-month-old administration.

Gazmin said "there was no failure" in the defense of the palace.

Benigno, 27, said that they received "reports that there might be something brewing at about 1 a.m." when he left his residence around midnight. He said that "initial reports indicated no real movement."

On his way home from attending to a "small problem" which took 20 minutes to settle, Benigno passed by the suburban Army base, where "everything was clear," on the way to the house of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

At Arroyo's residence, he said Metropolitan Manila Governor Jejomar Binay "gave us the first hard information, at least for me, that there was something brewing — there seemed to be a mobilization of the people who launched this coup."

He also said they heard radio network reports of several bombings. "We were trying to ascertain whether these were sporadic attempts of urban terrorism, so there was really no urgency to come home yet," he said.

He said he rushed home after hearing radio reports that there was shooting near the palace.

He said he thought the soldiers he saw lying prone on the ground pointing their weapons away from the palace were "friendly."

He said he stepped out of the white Mercedes Benz he was driving, identified himself and tried to "reason out" with the troops who were blocking the road to the palace.

"Shortly after that, they started opening fire on us. The first salvo hit me on the left arm. At that point, I felt it was a mistaken encounter with friendly forces," he said.

One of his four security men shielded him with his body. He said they did not fire back because the rebels had an armoured vehicle and "the only thing that we could accomplish (if we returned fire) was to infuriate them more."

He said that he was able to radio for rescue and PSG volunteers in two V-150 chemite tanks came to pick them up.

**Aquino Honors 'Heroes'**

*HK300602 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0555 GMT 30 Aug 87*

[Text] Manila, Aug 30 (AFP) — Philippines President Corazon Aquino said Sunday that rebel troops had planned to assassinate her entire family and honoured as national heroes those soldiers who had died defending them.

Speaking at a heavily-guarded cemetery inside suburban Fort Bonafacio, she also paid tribute to Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos and other loyal officers who crushed Friday's coup attempt.

"The aim of the rebels was clearly to kill the president and her family," Mrs Aquino told a small audience of top military and police officials and foreign diplomats led by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

Heavy tanks guarded all entrances to the army headquarters and artillery was positioned a few meters (yards) away from Mrs. Aquino inside the cemetery where she was speaking at the annual National Heroes' Day ceremony.

Mrs. Aquino said the attack had been timed for when a "significant portion" of her presidential guard were in central Luzon where she was scheduled to visit Friday.

The estimated 800 rebel troops in the capital had mostly come from central Luzon and were led by Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, a 39-year-old former aide to opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

Mrs. Aquino said that although outnumbered, the presidential guards who remained in Manila had "fought with the courage and ferocity of tigers" against the rebels, whom she dismissed as "traitors and cowards."

Her guards were prepared because they had received warning of the attack, she added.

Portraying Gen. Ramos as her partner, Mrs. Aquino said they had taught the mutineers "their most bitter lesson" and warned: "We shall teach them again if they want it."

She said Gen. Ramos had led "this great effort to preserve democracy" and added that "I and Gen. Ramos can crush every threat to democracy."

The audience applauded when Mrs. Aquino shook his hand after the ceremony.

She said the success of the government troops who crushed the mutiny showed that "in our country today, there are still more patriots than cowards."

Presidential guards were in full gear and armed with machine pistols and assault rifles as they surrounded Mrs. Aquino during her 30-minute stay inside the cemetery, where five presidential guards killed in the coup bid were to be buried.

Following an annual tradition, Mrs. Aquino laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier honouring Filipino military men who had died in battle.

Some people in the audience were jolted when they heard three volleys of ceremonial rifle fire after Mrs. Aquino laid the wreath at the tomb.

The audience was made up largely of presidential guards and only about a dozen foreign diplomats were present at the ceremony held in a tent next to a flag flying at half-mast.

Many of the presidential guards wore black armbands and the president wore a grey dress with a black bow tie.

**Further on Aquino Remarks**

*OW300955 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0939 GMT 30 Aug 87*

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug. 30 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino challenged rebel soldiers Sunday to strike again and be crushed once more by sweeping military actions.

Aquino expressed confidence in Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos who directed loyalist troops in quelling a mutiny last Friday described by the president as an assassination attempt on her and her family.

"Last Friday, we taught them their most bitter lesson. And we shall teach them again if they want it," Aquino told military officials and diplomats gathered in the suburban military camp Fort Bonifacio for National Heroes Day rites. [passage omitted]

"The aim of rebels was clearly to kill the president and her family," she said.

Aquino said "the size the ruthlessness of the attack, the treachery that marked it, the brutality of the rebels, and the timing ... proved beyond a doubt the murderous intention."

More than 700 rebel soldiers either surrendered or were captured by government troops as Honasan fled and went into hiding after the 20-hour mutiny.

The soldiers, who wounded Aquino's only son, Benigno III, and were called "traitors, murderers, and liars" by the president, were placed on board two Navy cargo ships afloat in Manila Bay.

"It has become clear to me that Gen. Ramos and I had begun to share a common enemy ... last Friday's valiant action also brings us closer to our dreams of military unity," she said.

Aquino noted that for the past 18 months, she and Ramos have crushed every destabilization attempt against the government. [passage omitted]

"I had thought that the spirit of reconciliation would close the fissures in the Armed Forces," Aquino said.

"But now I see that only a common cause, a common danger, and a common fight for the right can forge an iron bond of unity in the Armed Forces," she said.

Asked by reporters after the solemn rites if the military has received "feelers" from the rebel leaders, Ramos said "no."

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said intelligence authorities had two weeks ago reported on the plot and necessary preparations such as troop movements were made.

"To pinpoint when, where, and how, these are questions that are hard to answer," he said. He added, however, that at the time Honasan and his men left Fort Magsaysay in Nueva Ecija, north of Manila, troops were already alerted.

Ileto said Ramos has told him that Honasan might be hiding in Metropolitan Manila, contrary to newspaper reports that he was now in the northern Philippine jungles consolidating his men.

He said a massive and discreet manhunt had been launched for Honasan, popularly known as "Gringo."

Interviewed on a private radio station, Enrile said "the last time I saw 'Gringo' was when he dropped by the house to congratulate me after I was proclaimed a senator early this month."

He refused to take sides on the mutiny saying "I have nothing to do with the mutiny. I don't want to get involved. I'm really avoiding getting sucked into the controversy."

Enrile dismissed speculation that he would have been installed president if the mutiny had succeeded. "How can that be? They were not asking for Aquino's resignation."

He said he refused to make a statement against the mutiny despite a request from former U.S. Embassy Charges d'Affaires Philip Kaplan that he do so. He said he also avoided contact with U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost.

"I have no obligation to follow them. I told them that I'm only responsible to the people of this country who voted for me."

#### **Ramos' Reputation Bolstered**

HK300828 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0817 GMT 30 Aug 87

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 30 (AFP) — The reputation of Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has been bolstered by the fiery manner in which he squashed a coup attempt which saw his troops battling each other in the streets of the capital, observers said.

As the country counts the cost of this fourth and most serious bid to topple President Corazon Aquino, the military is at its lowest ebb since she took power 18 months ago. But in an ironic twist the man who leads the deeply divided and demoralised military has emerged as a hero for putting down the uprising.

On the face of it, Gen. Ramos had all to lose. His reputation among the military and in the country at large had slumped on accusations that he was "soft" on the communist insurgency and too accommodating to Mrs. Aquino, observers said. [passage omitted]

A day after crushing the rebellion, Gen. Ramos was in a jovial mood as he led reporters on a tour of his battle-scarred former headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo here.

The 59-year-old general was clearly relishing his role as the saviour of the Aquino government.

Pausing every few steps to glance at a sheet of paper containing a prepared statement, the general made it clear who was in command, leaving reporters panting as he broke into jog in a mobile news conference at the ravaged camp.

During what he called a "walking press conference," Gen. Ramos, sporting his customary baseball hat and battle fatigues, repeatedly praised loyal soldiers for their "valiant" actions Friday.

Prior to the coup attempt, the general had been forced to make several concessions to the extreme right-wing of the army. They included opposing the release on bail of communist leader Rodolfo Salas and calling for the reimposition of the death penalty.

The coup leaders, however, still criticized the military leadership for taking a soft line against communist rebels and prosecuting military men for human rights violations while granting amnesties to communists.

"This is a movement of young officers who have taken upon themselves the struggle for freedom, justice and democracy which our senior officers failed or refused to undertake," a rebel spokesman said Friday.

During the tour of Camp Aguinaldo, Gen. Ramos lashed out at the media for "glorifying" Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, the 39-year-old coup leader.

"Why is Gringo so glorified by the media up to now?" he complained. "He is responsible for the death and destruction around you."

At least 55 people were killed in the coup attempt and Camp Aguinaldo, where Gen. Ramos had his offices, was a burnt-out shell following the battle to regain the camp.

Gen. Ramos supervised the retaking of the fort held by some 500 rebels troops from adjacent Camp Crame, where he and former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile made their break from Ferdinand Marcos in February 1986.



While interviewing some of the rebels who had surrendered, Gen. Ramos again chided Col. Honasan for "abandoning" his men after the government assault.

"He is a big liar," he said in a tone rarely heard from the usually cool general.

"Honasan has been good for Ramos. He is to Ramos what Enrile is to Aquino giving him the opportunity to portray himself as a strong leader and a defender of the February revolution," one observer here said, referring to the February 1986 "people power" revolution that brought Mrs. Aquino to power.

Commenting Sunday on Gen. Ramos's swift suppression of the rebellion, the *Chronicle* newspaper said: "The decisive crushing of the coup signals a shift towards a firm response by the government to armed challenges to its authority, especially those coming from dissidents within the armed forces."

"Ramos had no hesitation in bringing the Armed Forces behind the constitutional authority during the coup crisis. This helped immensely in holding the line for the government and the chain of command," it added.

Having re-established his authority over the military, Gen. Ramos must now decide how to use it.

And it could be that he will choose, with Mrs. Aquino backing, to nurture the forceful and dynamic image which he showed in smashing the bid for power, observers said.

#### **PMA Cadets Reaffirm Support For Rebels**

*HK310431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] The cadet corps of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) reaffirmed in a press statement their support to the rebels' cause. [Words indistinct] that they are ready to take appropriate actions for their convictions and that they are prepared to accept any consequences that will arise from their position. The cadet corps also demanded that politicians keep their hands off purely military matters and that authorities must exercise justice and good sense in dealing with the rebel soldiers. The cadets also want a dialogue with full media coverage between the government and rebel representatives.

#### **Military Junta Plot Revealed**

*HK310912 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) — The leaders of last week's coup had planned to set up a provisional military government and call for new presidential elections, a rebel statement obtained Monday by *Agence France-Presse* said.

The statement was dated August 29, the day after the coup was launched, and was signed by the "Ruling Junta Provisional Government" based in the Central Luzon region.

It was addressed to all soldiers and citizens and was apparently meant to be released if the coup succeeded.

"The peace and order situation in this country has gone out of control under the present government," the rebel statement said, claiming that communists "are occupying high positions of responsibility" and that graft and corruption had doubled during the 18 months President Corazon Aquino has been in office.

Rebel troops under Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan staged Friday's coup attempt that left at least 33 people dead and more than 280 injured, according to official figures.

The rebels criticized the Aquino government for "extraordinary leniency" towards communist insurgents, for allegedly declaring "all-out war against the freedom-loving members" of the armed forces, and for preparing to grant autonomy to Moslems in the south and mountain tribesmen in the north.

"The peace and order situation in this country has gone out of control under the present government," they said.

The text said that the country would be placed under a ruling junta provisional government until "political conditions have been stabilized" and presidential elections were held.

#### **Provisional Government Envisioned**

*BK311051 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1030 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] Rebel soldiers today proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government under a ruling junta composed of reformist junior officers. A rebel statement emanating from its central Luzon headquarters said the junta had proclaimed allegiance to the 1935 constitution and called for new presidential elections. The rebel statement assailed President Aquino for her alleged extraordinary leniency towards communist guerrillas, for allegedly breaking up the country by granting autonomy to insurgent and minority groups, and for other acts of alleged corruption and treason. The junta also placed the entire country under its control until the political conditions shall have been stabilized and until a new, clean, and honest presidential election should have been held. The statement said the junta was composed of an unspecified number of officers in the Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

Analysts said by proclaiming allegiance to the 1935 constitution the rebels were attempting to win sympathy from Washington. The new 1987 charter casts doubts on the future of the U.S. bases whereas the 1935 charter was certainly pro-U.S. bases. Some observers said the formation of the rightist rebels may have gotten support from rightist American groups.

Deputy Press Secretary (Danny Gozo), in the government's first response to the rebel declaration, said the president will not express leniency to any force coming from the left or the right that is hostile to the government.

**Enrile on Rebels' Junta Plans**

OW311049 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1030 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug. 31 KYODO — Senator Juan Ponce Enrile Monday virtually defended the military rebels who staged the bloodiest attempt in 18 months to oust President Corazon Aquino, saying they were motivated by an "authentic sense of patriotism." [passage omitted]

"By all means, let us denounce the violence, but let us not make orphans out of those who fight for our aspirations out of an authentic sense of patriotism," Enrile told a Rotary luncheon meeting.

"The young and idealistic officers and men of the Armed Forces need your faith, your confidence and your support. As we must listen to all voices throughout the land, let us also listen to them," he added.

Enrile said he would have refused a position in the military junta which a captured officer said would have been set up to replace Aquino's government.

"I could not accept anything like that," he said during the open forum as unconfirmed reports circulated in the capital that a provisional government had been established by Honasan in central Luzon.

The reports appeared to be based on a one-page memorandum dated August 29 and were supposed to have been issued by "the ruling junta" of the "provisional government of the Republic of the Philippines under the RAM (Reformist Armed Forces Movement)."

A copy of the unsigned memorandum was obtained by *Kyodo News Service* Monday afternoon.

The unsigned memorandum said that the ruling junta was placing the Philippines under its control until "the political conditions shall have been stabilized" and "new presidential elections shall have been held."

The rebel junta accused Aquino of demonstrating "extraordinary leniency toward the Communist Party of the Philippines" and declaring an "all-out war against the freedom-loving members of the Armed Forces."

It also said that Aquino has "refused to listen and effectively respond to the reasonable demands of the freedom-loving, nationalist members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines."

Enrile said that Aquino "ignored the problem" which later on "ended up at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]" — the main avenue cutting across two military camps in Quezon City where the decisive pitched battles were fought at the height of the coup attempt.

**Aquino Blamed for Coup Plot**

HK311004 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0955 GMT 31 Aug 87

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) — Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile Monday blamed President Corazon

Aquino for creating the conditions for last week's bloody coup attempt and dismissed charges linking him to the takeover bid as "black propaganda."

"Last Friday's event... is only a symptom of our national condition. It is like a high fever that indicates a grave illness. And this grave illness has affected the entire body politic," the senator told a Rotary Club meeting here.

"And I submit that this malady arises from a fundamental inability of this government to arrest the gloom and drift in the nation, its lack of statecraft and its unwillingness to carve a sound political direction for our republic." [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, pro-government senators held a closed-door majority caucus to discuss the coup attempt. Mr Enrile and his partymate the movie actor Joseph Estrada are the only opposition members of the 24-seat senate.

The house of representatives was also expected to discuss the issue. [passage omitted]

Mr Enrile, 63, in prepared remarks, said: "I am again being unfairly assailed in the aftermath of this event. I make no apologies for anyone, or for my friendships, or for my personal associations."

"No amount of political pressure or black propaganda will deter me from performing my job in the opposition," he added. [passage omitted]

At an open forum later Monday, an air force colonel in the audience stood up to question Mr Enrile's silence throughout the coup attempt, which had aroused suspicions that he might have been involved in the plot.

Col Charlie Tanega questioned Mr Enrile's inaction, hinting that he failed to fulfill his duty as a senator by not offering to help end the coup attempt.

Grim-faced, Mr Enrile said: "I have not reneged on my oath of office to defend the constitution."

Replying to another question, Mr Enrile said that on Friday, he was only waiting for government officials to call him up after he told senate president Jovito Salonga that "some kind of contact on both sides could be made."

"Maybe I could have done what I could to help," he added, but said no one called on him for assistance to help end the coup attempt.

Asked if he would have accepted an offer to become president if the coup had succeeded, Mr. Enrile cited constitutional rules on the order of succession to the chief executive and said "I could not accept anything like that."

He refused to say if more coup attempts could occur, but noted the complaints of Philippine Military Academy (PMA) cadets who were reported Monday to have gone

on a hunger strike to express solidarity with Col Honasan, an alumnus of the school which produces most of the country's officers.

Military sources said deputy chief-of-staff Major General Eduardo Ermita, the third in command of the armed forces who personally fought the rebel soldiers Friday, had visited the academy to talk with the cadets. [passage omitted]

#### **Honasan Said in Cagayan**

HK311150 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English  
1100 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] At least six renegade military officers led by Army Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan have fled to Cagayan Province last Sunday night. This was indicated by military intelligence reports reaching the 3d PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] regional headquarters in Camp Olivas, Pampanga. A report said Honasan and his troops fled nearby Quirino Province after having been tipped off that former governor Orlando Dulay has been arrested.

Major Enrique Galang, Camp Olivas spokesman, said that intelligence reports on the escape of Honasan and his troops were being verified by the military. Another report reaching Camp Olivas said that all the tanks stationed at Fort Magsaysay have been accounted for and moved to Fort Bonifacio. Three task forces are now conducting a head count and an inventory of all organized military personnel and all military hardware in Central Luzon.

Maj Enrique Galang said the inventory will refer to a number of military personnel in Central Luzon who had participated in the failed coup attempt.

#### **Press Supports, Warns Aquino**

HK310516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT  
31 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino's handling of the most serious coup attempt against her government brought praise in the Philippines press Monday, but she was warned to learn a lesson from the military mutiny.

The liberal Manila Chronicle said that Mrs. Aquino had snatched the nation "from the jaws of a military dictatorship" by ordering her armed forces to attack rebel soldiers occupying the main military camp here Friday.

"Had the coup succeeded, it ... would represent the turning back of the nation from democracy to dictatorship with the installation of a junta," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The Chronicle praised the government's "forceful defense" of democracy and accused coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan of "mealy-mouthed political rhetoric" for saying that his action was not a military coup but was for the Filipino people.

The Philippine Star, regarded as one of the most pro-Aquino of the country's 11 English language dailies said that it had been the partnership of Mrs. Aquino and Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos which had "saved the nation."

"The military organization under General Ramos saved the nation once again, under the President's leadership, her full support, and God answering the prayers of the Filipino people."

The Star said that since the coup some officials had attempted to drive a wedge between Mrs. Aquino and Gen. Ramos by suggesting that he launched the attack on Camp Aguinaldo only after Mrs. Aquino had pressed him to do so.

The newspaper said it had verified that it was Gen. Ramos who took the initiative and that Mrs. Aquino had later approved his plan.

The Malaya newspaper, which has become increasingly critical of Mrs. Aquino since she took power 18 months ago, said she had to follow up her victory by swiftly bringing to trial those involved in the rebellion.

"The rebel soldiers who plotted to seize power and establish a military junta in place of the existing civilian government must be made to answer for their mutinous acts," Malaya said.

Further warnings came from the Independent, seen as the most strident press critic of Mrs. Aquino.

"Something has definitely gone wrong somewhere and we had all better get around to asking ourselves the questions what and why," editor Alfredo Navarro Salanga said in an editorial.

Columnist Jerry Barrican was more forthright saying that Mrs. Aquino's administration "has been forbearing to the point of weakness" and that "lessons abound" from the bloody coup attempt.

"If 800 men can bring this much mischief, cause the nation to hold its breath, and bring the government for a few hours almost to the brink, what happens if it is 8,000 men the next time," Mr. Barrican said.

#### **Laurel Meets With Senior Defense Officials**

HK281613 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 28 Aug 87 pp 1, 9

[By Chay O. Florentino]

[Text] What were the defense establishment's top brass doing at the foreign office yesterday?

Neither the military men nor the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] would say, despite the fact that Vice President and Foreign Secretary Salvador H. Laurel conferred with ranking defense department and armed forces officials for two hours.



The DFA and defense officials' unusual reticence triggered speculations on the secretive gathering's actual topic — including the possible imposition of martial law.

All that Laurel would say was that the meeting had been called to discuss "the whole gamut" of the country's peace and order situation.

"We discussed all sorts of things and the whole range of the peace and order situation of the country," Laurel said.

Attempts by reporters to get more details on the meeting from Undersecretary Jose D. Ingles were met with hesitation. Finally, all he uttered was: "The secretary was there."

At a conference with newsmen earlier, Laurel, described as "serious" the peace and order situation in the country, pointing out what he called as a "need" for an organized anti-rebel civilian effort to counter the growing insurgency problem.

During the press conference, Laurel — replying to questions — did not rule out the imposition of martial law and other emergency measures as a response of the government to "extreme" situations. Such measures, he pointed out, are provided for in the Constitution.

The later meeting at the DFA was attended by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff Gen Fidel Ramos, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief Maj Gen Renato de Villa and National Intelligence Coordinating Agency Director General Rodolfo Canieso, a retired major general, most of whom are members of the National Security Council along with the vice president.

Besides Laurel and Ingles, Assistant Secretaries Rodolfo Severino (Asian-Pacific affairs), Leonides Caday (American affairs), and Pablo Araque (European affairs) were also in attendance at the hush-hush meeting.

While Laurel said during the press conference that while members of the diplomatic community have not expressed concern over the current situation, highlighted by the recent dispersal of strikers protesting fuel price increases in various parts of the country, they are monitoring developments.

On the reported sightings of Soviet vessels in Philippine waters and the alleged landing of arms, Laurel said the military is continuing its investigations and that so far, such inquiries have yielded negative results. "There's nothing tangible," he said.

Earlier in the day, the foreign secretary after a news conference, said intelligence agencies of the government are "at work" trying to establish the authenticity and accuracy of reports that nuclear weapons are stored in U.S. military facilities here.

He also said that the department is making its own recommendations to the appropriate agencies of government about establishing the presence of such weapons — a confirmation of which will be a violation of the Constitution.

#### **Leftists Postpone Scheduled General Strike** *HK310423 Hong Kong AFP in English 31 Aug 87*

[Text] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) — Philippine leftist groups Monday said they had cancelled a planned general strike against recent oil price increases following Friday's abortive coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino.

A day of protest involving labor and transport strikes and street protests had been planned in major cities across the country Monday.

The New Nationalist Movement (Bayan), the left-wing alliance which coordinated a successful strike last Wednesday, was considering holding the protest later in the week, a spokesman said.

Bayan sources said many strike leaders had gone into hiding after police arrested Medardo Roda, a transport union head, on sedition charges after violence erupted at street barricades set up by strikers on Wednesday.

The coup attempt was staged by junior officers in the early hours of Friday morning as the government was reeling from the strike, which had been called to force Mrs. Aquino to reverse oil price increases announced on August 14.

Press editorials here said the swift crushing of the coup attempt had strengthened the government at a time when popular support for Mrs. Aquino had been put in doubt by the general strike, which crippled Manila and other major cities.

The strike was the most widespread anti-government protest held in the country since Mrs. Aquino came to power 18 months ago.

#### **Bomb Damages Oil Pipeline Near Batangas City** *HK310952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 31 Aug 87*

[Text] Manila, Aug 31 (AFP) — A bomb explosion has damaged an oil pipeline linking a provincial refinery and the Manila facilities of the Dutch and British-controlled Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp., the company said Monday.

Pilipinas Shell spokesman Facundo Roco told *Agence France-Presse* that the bomb exploded Sunday night on a bridge outside Batangas City south of Manila. He declined to specify the amount or type of oil lost, or to estimate the loss.

No one was injured in the explosion.

"I understand that a group of men planted the bomb there," Mr. Roco said, citing witnesses.

The blast came four days after a general strike against domestic oil price increases crippled Manila and other major cities, and two days after a failed military coup attempt against President Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Roco refused to speculate whether the bombing was politically motivated, but noted that the incident occurred a week after armed men raided a cement plant in Batangas and took away its dynamite supplies.

He said he did not know what type of bomb was used on the pipeline.

"We'd like to assure everybody that the damage is not enough to disrupt the normal delivery of oil supplies," Mr. Roco said.

He said Pilipinas Shell — two-thirds owned by Royal Dutch Shell, which is in turn Dutch and British-owned — supplies 30 per cent of local oil needs.

The pipeline is owned by a Filipino firm but exclusively serves Pilipinas Shell's Batangas refinery and Manila storage and distribution center, he said.

**Foreign Ministry's Problem Over Nuclear Issue**  
HK271536 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Aug 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff members Marites Silon and Alan Robles]

[Text] The Foreign Office is wrestling with the problem of enforcing the Constitution's anti-nuclear arms provision because the United States never confirms or denies the presence of nuclear weapons in its bases here or aboard ships or aircraft entering the country.

Sources at Padre Faura said even the Government has "no clear picture" yet of how to tackle this problem or if the U.S. could be legally compelled to inform the Philippines whether its visiting ships and aircraft carry nuclear arms.

In a privilege speech last Monday, Sen. Wigberto Tanada said the government "must insist on being informed whether U.S. ships and aircraft carry nuclear arms in accordance with the constitutional provision on freedom from nuclear arms".

Tanada has charged that the visit of the American battleship *USS Missouri* was a flagrant violation of the Constitution. Citing studies by a Swedish institute that the *Missouri* is loaded with nuclear weapons, Tanada urged that the executive branch of government move immediately to enforce the nuclear-free provision.

The U.S. Embassy, meanwhile, said it had no comment on the issue. New American Ambassador Nicholas Platt has also refused to answer questions from the press until he has presented his credentials to President Aquino.

The sources said the Foreign Office will soon submit a memorandum to Mrs. Aquino proposing that the government study closely the meaning and intent of the nuclear-free provision.

Foreign Affairs is "having a tough time" interpreting the provision because the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement is silent on the issue, the sources said.

In a related development, two scientists said yesterday the senators who filed a bill seeking a ban on "nuclear weapons and devices" would have to be more precise in their definitions.

### Thailand

**Briton Ordered Deported for Spying for USSR**  
BK300342 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
30 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[By the Political Desk]

[Text] A Briton suspected of spying for the Soviet Union will be deported from Thailand today while a West German of Czech origin will follow him early this week for "threatening the national security", informed sources told *The Nation* yesterday.

The sources also said that the Soviet manager of Aeroflot airline has also been ordered to leave the country early next month after rejecting his request for visa renewal and work permit extension.

The government had earlier turned down a similar request from the Soviet manager of Thaisos Shipping Co Ltd, a joint venture between Thailand, Soviet Union and Singapore after his persistent efforts to extend his stay here.

The two Soviet managers were identified as Pavlouk and Zabousov respectively.

The Briton and West German were identified as Geoffrey Higginson and Tomas Benes respectively.

Thai officials invoked an Interior Ministry regulation on foreigners threatening the national security in deporting the two foreigners. Benes was also found to have run a tour firm which he used as cover to send Thai girls to West Germany for prostitution.

According to the regulation, the two foreigners will be barred from re-entering the country in the future.

In an interrogation yesterday, Higginson, a 33-year-old former British security official based in West Germany, revealed that he intended to set up a school teaching English language in Bangkok when he first visited Thailand two years ago.

He said that he met Andrei Korotine, 32, a Soviet Embassy third security official at the Pink Panther, a night club in Patpong in August, 1985. He said he understood that Andrei Korotine was interested in recruiting him because of his background as a former British security guard.

Higginson also testified that on advice of the Soviet official, he went to the visa section of the Soviet Embassy posing as a tourist seeking visa the following day.

The Briton confirmed an intelligence report that he accepted an offer to visit the Soviet Union where he was recruited as an agent and underwent a five-day espionage course in September. To disguise his destination, he went to Vienna before flying into the Soviet Union, the Thai officials said.

Higginson revealed that he was asked to apply for reinstatement in the British army to spy on military installations and bases in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) or try to land a job at a British embassy either in Bangkok or Hong Kong where he shuttled for business purposes or contact British intelligence officials and spy on their activities.

Another assignment for him was to spy on Chinese and US activities in the two cities, he testified.

Thai officials alleged that Higginson had visited Moscow at least three times since his recruitment. The second time was last year when he met Soviet officials identified as Vladimir, Alexandre and Yuriy.

Six months after the recruitment, Korotine was called back from Bangkok and was replaced by Iouri Drozdov as case officer handling Higginson. The most frequent venue of his meeting with Soviet case officers was Dada Theatre where he would be whisked away in a limousine, Thai authorities said.

The Thai officials said Higginson worked for money. He has been paid about two million baht for supplying information to the Soviet intelligence officials.

Drozdov left the country early this month before the arrest of the Briton. Thai authorities said that initially they did not intend to nail the Briton for his spying activities which involved foreign countries but decided to move when the agent started recruiting Thai nationals.

In the other case, Thai authorities said, Benes was recruited by the Czech intelligence agency in West Berlin during the height of the conflict between the eastern European country and Soviet Union.

Afterwards, he was transferred to the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

After learning of the connection, Thai authorities ordered him to leave the country.

In a related development, Thai authorities reported that Pavlouk, the manager of Aeroflot, had been told to leave the country following the expiry of his term and work permit.

Pavlouk recently informed Thai officials that he would leave the country on September 3.

The Soviet manager had repeatedly requested for extension of his stay here, citing that the airline still could not find his replacement. At first, Thai authorities allowed him to stay on following the thaw in Thai-Soviet relationship since Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Moscow last May.

But Pavlouk later asked to stay on citing that he must stay with his successor in Bangkok for eight to nine more months to train the newcomer. Thai authorities rejected the request.

The Soviet airline manager, however, kept up his efforts by citing that the bilateral agreement on Thai-Soviet aviation as saying that the Soviet airline manager did not need work permit because he is an official and not a privately-run company's employee.

The Foreign Ministry, however, dismissed the claim by asserting that Thailand regards managers of all foreign airlines as non-officials, the officials said.

Finally, the Soviet manager told the Thai authorities that he would leave here on August 12. Yet, only his family members left on that day. He later informed that he would leave the country on September 3.

Thai authorities said that they would take legal actions against him if he failed to leave by Sept 3.

The case was similar to that of Zabousov, the manager of Thaisos Shipping company, who asked for extension of stay following the expiry of his term and work permit. He was at first allowed to extend his stay by six months but when the deadline came in May or June, he lobbied with his Thai connections for further extension. Thai authorities, however, stood firm, resulting in his departure.

**Cabinet Agrees To Join Nuclear Conventions**  
*BK281435 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English*  
1500 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] The cabinet on Tuesday [25 August] approved a plan for Thailand to join two conventions which will entitle the country to receive early warning and assistance in case of nuclear accidents. The two conventions are the convention on early notification of nuclear accident and the convention on assistance in case of nuclear accident or radiological emergency. Thailand would reserve its rights that it will not be subject to jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in case of a dispute. The two conventions were drafted by members of the International Atomic Energy Agency following the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the Soviet Union in April last year. So far 51 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China have ratified the two conventions.

**Bangladesh Foreign Minister on Sitthi Talks**  
*BK280608 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The Thai-Bangladesh Joint Commission on Cooperation [JCC] will meet in Bangkok in December to review progress in areas of bilateral cooperation such as



economic, cultural, and political fields, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashied Chowdhury told *The Nation* yesterday.

He said he and Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi Sawetsila will lead their respective delegations to the JCC meeting which will discuss concrete projects to expand bilateral relations between the two countries.

Moreover, the JCC meeting will also identify new areas of cooperation, especially South-South relations.

The JCC was set up in January 1982 and its first meeting was held in Dhaka last year.

Chowdhury met with Sitthi at the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday afternoon and they agreed on holding the second JCC meeting later this year.

In his speech at a dinner held in honour of Chowdhury on Wednesday night, Sitthi said he believed the JCC meeting will bring about "concrete and substantial benefits" to the peoples of the two countries.

Chowdhury arrived in Bangkok on Wednesday afternoon for a three-day official visit. He will pay a courtesy call on the premier at Government House this morning. After that, he will leave Bangkok for Dhaka.

Chowdhury said Bangladesh is anxious to narrow the trade deficit with Thailand by increasing and diversifying exports to Thailand.

This year, however, the trade gap may widen because Bangladesh has been hit by floods. Bangladesh will need to buy more food grain, especially rice, from Thailand.

He said Bangladesh has many commodities and industrial products such as fertilizer, newsprint, paper and paper products, tea, electric cable, copper wire, tanned and semi-tanned leather, tobacco, jute, and pharmaceutical products to sell to Thailand.

As for fertilizer, Bangladesh is prepared to sell the product on a preferential basis, he added.

He also said Bangladesh welcomes both government-to-government deals and private sector transactions.

He reported that many Thai investors have been doing well in Bangladesh and he would like to see more Thai investment there in order to create more competition.

In addition to increasing trade and investment, Bangladesh also urged Thailand to start joint projects on fishery development, tourism, industrial and agricultural cooperation. "There is tremendous scope for further cooperation between the two countries," Chowdhury noted.

Chowdhury also made the following observations on regional issues:

— Bangladesh and Thailand hold a similar view on the Kampuchean problem. Bangladesh believes that the *sine qua non* [preceding three words in italics] in resolving the problem is the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchians decide their destiny themselves.

However, Bangladesh is not in favour of anyone other than the Kampuchians playing active role in trying to settle the problem.

"Why the smack of the Whiteman's Burden?" Chowdhury asked. The Kampuchean problem is not the burden of anyone other than the Kampuchians, he added.

On refugees and displaced persons from Indochina, Chowdhury noted that it is unfortunate that no quick solution can be found as long as the Kampuchean problem remains unresolved.

A great majority in the UN wants an early end to the suffering of the refugees and displaced persons which is not only a humanitarian problem but also a threat to regional security.

— Bangladesh supports ASEAN in trying to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, as well as a nuclear weapons-free zone. Bangladesh is a strong advocate of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free from domination of any superpower and littoral state.

**Paper Urges U.S. To Update Vietnam Policy**  
*BK301159 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai*  
12-18 Aug 87 pp 37-38

["Foreign News Report" by Kawi Banthai]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, General John Vessey, became the first high-ranking U.S. official to visit Vietnam in a decade. He held talks with Vietnamese leaders on the issues of Americans missing in action and humanitarian problems. His trip will certainly have a long-term effect both on U.S.-Vietnamese relations and on the Thai-Vietnamese relations.

Vessey declined to disclose details of his talks with Vietnamese leaders, saying that he would have to make a report to President Reagan first. According to the joint statement issued at the end of Vessey's trip and from remarks by Thai officials following Vessey's briefing for Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, the major points Vessey discussed with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach could be summarized as follows:

— Both sides agreed to cooperate in solving the problem of Americans missing in action as soon as possible.

— The United States agreed to provide humanitarian aid for Vietnam in return for the settlement of the MIA issue.

Vessey refused to amplify on the statement that the U.S. is ready to provide urgent humanitarian aid, but assured Thailand that the humanitarian aid will not be related to

trade, war reparations, or the normalization of relations with Vietnam nor will it allow the Vietnamese side to open an office in Washington.

It is generally acknowledged that the talks were very important because Vietnam had expressed a special eagerness. It tried to show that Vessey's trip was something special. However, the United States tried not to publicize this trip because it was aware that the visit might easily cause disappointment or misunderstandings among its allies, such as Thailand.

Thailand is always worried when high-ranking U.S. officials travel to Hanoi, fearing that the United States will fall into Hanoi's trap of trying to use the MIA issue as a diplomatic bargaining chip with the United States.

Vietnam is aware that it can use the MIA issue to pressure public opinion and the feelings of the Americans, and has carried out its policy in accordance with this. The new Vietnamese leaders, however, who are seeking to reform Vietnam's economy and improve the lives of its people, know well that repeatedly playing on the feelings of the American people will not succeed all the time. Therefore, Vietnam has adopted a flexible attitude in its talks with the United States and in trying to obtain aid from Washington. This will certainly have long-term effects on the relations between the two countries. In consequence, relations between Thailand and Vietnam will also be affected. It is time for Thailand to review its general policies toward Vietnam in order to catch up with the political situation which is changing rapidly.

Obstacles to the normalization of friendship between Thailand and Vietnam are the Cambodian problem and violations of Thai territory by Vietnamese troops. As a result, Vietnamese efforts during the past 9 years to improve relations with Thailand, including trade and economic — especially fishing — cooperation, have been rejected by the Thai side.

Despite this, the Thai private sector has regularly tried to make contact with Vietnam in order to find new markets. Other countries, with the exception of some European countries and Japan, are already in Vietnam, especially Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, to prepare for the opening up of trade relations following the Vietnamese withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia in 1990.

Other countries, including some ASEAN members which are already trading with Vietnam both directly and indirectly, will certainly not wait for Thailand. Those countries are also trying to expand their foreign markets.

If Vessey's trip brings about positive results, Thailand's efforts in calling on the international community to boycott Vietnam will fail. By the same token, if the United States makes any changes in its attitude toward Vietnam, other countries in this region will surely follow. At that time, Thailand will be the only country unable to

normalize its relations with Vietnam because it upholds an old policy and did not try to make any changes beforehand.

**Radio Comments on Soviet Role in Cambodia**  
*BK300944 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0530 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Article: "The Path to Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners: As the world's people are condemning war and the atrocities it brings and are clearly manifesting their desire for peace, the use of different forms of violence to propagate ideologies and the call for justice has now become an almost daily event. Thailand, a peace-loving nation, has been trying all ways and means to create peace and tranquility in this region while its Indochinese neighbors have been turned into satellite states of the Soviet communist camp. In particular, Vietnamese troops with support from their big boss, the Soviet Union, are now occupying Cambodia. Thailand's attempts to negotiate an end to violence and ensure justice for the Cambodian people have been repeatedly rejected by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin faction. Moreover, the resolution adopted by a vote of 115 for, 21 against, and 13 abstentions by the 41st UN General Assembly session on 21 October 1986 calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and the right for the Cambodian people to decide their own future. But, at present Vietnamese troops are still inside Cambodia. However, Thailand cannot let this discourage it and will continue its effort to open negotiations and is ready to act as a coordinator between all Cambodian parties and Vietnam.

Dear listeners, on 16 August the ASEAN foreign ministers held an unofficial meeting in Bangkok to discuss the results of the meeting between the Indonesian foreign minister, acting as the ASEAN interlocutor, and Vietnamese leaders which was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 29 July. The ASEAN foreign ministers proposed organizing a cocktail party or an unofficial meeting for Vietnam and various Cambodian factions. The ASEAN foreign ministers are still waiting for replies from both the CGDK and Vietnam in the hope that all parties concerned will accept the proposal if they sincerely want tranquility and well being for the Cambodian people.

During his recent visit to Thailand, Anatoliy Zaytsev, director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Affairs Department, said that the Soviet Union is always prepared to hold talks with all parties concerned on the Cambodian problem and that it will contribute to the effort to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Since the Soviet Union is the leader of the communist bloc that has been providing significant political and economic assistance to Vietnam and other communist countries in the world, it is therefore hoped that the Soviet Union's sincerity in seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem will be the path leading to success in persuading Heng Samrin and Vietnam to see the advantages of taking part in the cocktail party which

can lead to negotiations for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Hopefully, the negotiations will also bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and a compromise among the Cambodian factions so they can administer their country according to their common desire.

**Insurgents Given Deadline for Surrender**  
*BK300310 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
30 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] The Army has said the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] must surrender by early October or face decisive military action, an informed military source said yesterday.

The source, who is taking part in truce talks with the CPM's biggest faction, said a message has already been conveyed to the guerrillas who have been active in Sukhirin district of Narathiwat since July.

However, he said, the guerrillas were still studying the proposal.

"They tell me that they have to wait for a final decision from their leaders at an undisclosed jungle hideout near the border.

"I informed them that they have until early October to reply to the proposal," said the source.

A senior officer in the Fourth Army told the *Bangkok Post* that a full scale military drive against the CPM to force them to the negotiating table was inevitable.

Local government officials yesterday disclosed that three guerrillas from the main faction defected last Thursday [27 August].

"They (the CPM) are facing starvation because the government's economic blockade of the area is denying the CPM the support of the local people.

"Local people here have been told that anyone caught giving food to CPM guerrillas faces expulsion from the settlement," said one official of Sukhirin settlement.

Local authorities have set up four check-points in the area to cut the CPM off from its supply of food, and every household has been given a daily ration, he said.

The official admitted that the screening has caused some difficulty among local people, but said it is essential in the fight against the CPM.

Military sources in the South disclosed that there are 500 to 600 guerrillas from the main faction in the border area of Sukhirin and Waeng districts of Narathiwat Province and in Betong District of Yala Province.

The faction had a disagreement over ideology with the CPM's Marxist-Leninist faction from where 600 guerrillas surrendered to the government in July.

**Insurgents Viewed as Insincere**

*BK280223 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
28 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth yesterday threatened to intensify suppression against the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] insurgents if no progress was made in the ongoing negotiations for their surrender.

Describing the CPM negotiators as insincere, Gen Chawalit said nothing has been achieved so far in the talks with a Marxist-Leninist faction "because their words were inconsistent with their acts."

The military may have to use force to force their surrender "because we no longer can understand each other through negotiation," Gen Chawalit added.

Senior military officers in the South said the CPM remnants are split about surrendering, with certain leading figures wanting to continue the insurgency because of the lucrative extortion racket.

The military earlier gave them an ultimatum to surrender or face tough military actions.

The ultimatum was conveyed through a former CPM leader Chang Chung Minh who led 600 guerrillas to surrender in April and May.

Meanwhile, Gen Chawalit said the Army's development projects in the areas near Chong Bok have been stalled by Vietnamese shellings.

He said the Vietnamese field officers may have acted on their own in continuing the shellings. The troops were ordered to retaliate.

**Vietnam**

**Meetings on MIA's With U.S. Specialists End**  
*OW281719 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT*  
28 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 — Two meetings between specialists of Vietnam and the United States were simultaneously held here from August 25-28 in furtherance of the joint statement of August 3, 1987 by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Vietnam, and General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President.

They included a meeting on Vietnam's urgent humanitarian issues and another meeting on further steps to be taken to solve the issue of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war.

At the former meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the settlement of a number of immediate issues. The American specialists called at the rehabilitation center in Hanoi's outlying District of Ba Vi.



At the latter meeting, the Vietnamese side put forward a plan in search of cases whose sources of information remain contradictory and informed the U.S. side of information on the remains of three American servicemen who died in the Vietnam war.

The two meetings took place in a businesslike and cooperative atmosphere.

The two groups of U.S. specialists left here for home today.

**U.S. Senate Staffer Views Improving Relations**  
*OW300653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT*  
30 Aug 87

[By Hiroshi Oshima]

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 30 KYODO — The United States and Vietnam stand a good chance of improving their ties after a decade of estrangement, the chief of a visiting U.S. congressional mission says.

"I have a very optimistic sense that both sides have a new beginning. This is a time of great opportunity" said Jerry Tinker, staff director of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs.

The three-member mission was sent to Vietnam by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts), who chairs the subcommittee, with the purpose of finding out about problems relating to the aftereffects of the Vietnam war which ended in 1975.

Tinker told reporters Saturday after a meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that Kennedy has serious concerns about the humanitarian issues in U.S. and Vietnamese relations.

He said the senator proposed a number of recommendations on American humanitarian aid to Vietnam in 1978 following a visit to Hanoi by a similar mission from the subcommittee.

At that time, however, the U.S. Government was unable to respond to his initiative chiefly because of the Vietnamese "invasion" of Kampuchea, Tinker said.

The Kampuchean conflict crushed the momentum for normalization of relations between the two countries. Since then, Washington has been reluctant to move toward a rapprochement with Hanoi despite occasional calls by the Vietnamese for improved relations.

The position of the Reagan administration is that the U.S. will not consider normalization with Hanoi until Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea.

In recent years, the search for American servicemen missing in action (MIA's) in Vietnam served as a narrow channel of dialogue between the two countries.

Relations took a turn for the better earlier this month when presidential envoy Gen. John Vessey, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Vietnam as

the highest ranking U.S. official to come to Hanoi since the end of the war.

During the visit, Vessey reached an agreement with Hanoi to accelerate MIA investigations as well as America's consideration of humanitarian problems of Vietnamese concern in what was described by Vietnamese officials as a "two-way" agreement.

The agreement paved the way for holding two meetings of experts last week in Hanoi on the two issues, and the congressional fact-finding team which arrived here last Friday.

Tinker suggested that the U.S. will be able to help Vietnam in a variety of "purely humanitarian" fields, such as family reunification, the return of so-called Amerasian children — children born to American soldiers and Vietnamese women during the war — as well as medical help for the war-wounded in Vietnam.

But Tinker also appeared to be optimistic about the prospect for an overall improvement of relations, saying the Vietnamese have been to understand U.S. concerns and that the American people will hopefully understand Vietnamese concerns.

"Vietnam clearly took a new initiative, and it is time for the U.S. to respond," the American official said.

He said Sen. Kennedy will again make recommendations concerning U.S. humanitarian aid to Vietnam after the return of the mission, which will also go this week to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly called Saigon.

"In the long term, the mission will contribute to what we hope to be normalization" between the U.S. and Vietnam, Tinker said.

**VNA Reports on 2-Day Phnom Penh Meeting**  
*OW281729 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT*  
28 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 — A consultative meeting of representatives of Kampuchean, Soviet, Lao and Vietnamese Foreign Ministries was held in Phnom Penh from August 26-28.

Participants in the meeting exchanged views on issues relating to a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, the development of the situation in Southeast Asia, and the promotion of cooperation aimed at consolidating peace, security and stability in Asia and the Pacific.

The Kampuchean side informed the meeting of the measures taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to implement the policy of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

The Soviet, Lao and Vietnamese delegates expressed their full support for the P.R.K. policy made public on August 27, 1987. The meeting highlighted great significance of the agreements reached by Vietnam and Indonesia, respectively representing the groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, on July 29, 1987.

Kong Korm, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Kampuchean minister for foreign affairs, cordially received the participants.

**Further Reportage**

OW281443 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT  
28 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi, Aug. 28 KYODO — The Soviet Union and the Three indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held a meeting in Phnom Penh Wednesday through Friday over the Kampuchean issue, according to reliable sources in Hanoi.

This is the first known time that the Soviet Union has held direct consultations with the Indochinese countries over the issue.

The delegates of the four countries to the Phnom Penh meeting were not identified but diplomatic sources said they were high-ranking officials of their Foreign Ministries.

The sources said the meeting discussed problems concerning a political solution of the Kampuchean issue, the Southeast Asian situation and cooperation among the four countries on peace and stability in Asian and the Pacific area.

The meeting was followed by Hanoi's formal rejection of a proposal from the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to open a dialogue among warring factions for a political solution of the Kampuchean issue.

**Army Paper on PRK Reconciliation Policy**  
BK301528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 28 Aug 87

[*Quan Doi Nhan Dan* 28 August editorial "A Policy Shining With Just Cause"]

[Text] The PRK Government just issued a policy of national reconciliation aimed at rallying all strata of the Kampuchean people regardless of their past, social class, political viewpoint, religion, or nationality in building Kampuchea into a truly independent, peaceful, non-aligned, and friendly country and in curbing all attempts to reestablish the notoriously cruel, savage, genocidal Pol Pot regime.

National reconciliation and a bountiful, happy life in peace, independence, and liberty have always remained an earnest aspiration and a political objective for the Kampuchean people following their uprising to defeat the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot clique.

For 8 consecutive years, the Kampuchean people have fought side by side in a brave and persistent struggle and effected a remarkable revival in their nation. They have successfully motivated patriotic overseas Kampucheans to positively contribute to national reconstruction and have persuaded more and more misled people to rejoin the beloved fatherland.

However, many expansionist, capitalist, and reactionary forces have obstinately resorted to acts of sabotage. Consequently, the national situation is still unstable and genuine peace is still out of reach. In such a situation, this newly-issued policy of national reconciliation is a vivid manifestation of the noble responsibility of the KPRP and the PRK Government to the fate of the nation and the earnest aspirations of the Kampuchean people.

This is a major, long-term policy aimed at rallying all strata of the Kampuchean people in achieving national reconciliation and rebuilding the nation in the direction of progress, prosperity, and a plentiful life for everyone. This policy of national reconciliation sets forth concrete, realistic, sensible, and humanitarian steps for all Kampucheans and creates favorable conditions for everyone to have a decent place in the national solidarity bloc.

This policy of national reconciliation of the KPRP and the PRK Government is very consonant with the trend of the present era, which is to replace confrontation with dialogue and strive for peace and security of all nations. The implementation of this policy will certainly create great possibilities for the Kampuchean people to unite in building a new life in peace and national independence and will also constitute a worthy contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Surely, this policy of national reconciliation is not part of the desire of those forces that run counter to the Kampuchean revolution, plot to revive the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and do not want Kampucheans to achieve national reconciliation, peace, independence, progress, and prosperity.

However, since this policy conforms with the norms of morality and corresponds to the people's desire, it will certainly be supported by the vast majority of the masses.

With the strong militant solidarity and great sympathy of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive peoples, the Kampuchean people will certainly defeat the schemes of sabotage of the hostile forces and advance to their ultimate noble target.

The Vietnamese people and armed forces fully sympathize with and strongly support the policy of national reconciliation of the PRK Government which shines with just cause and firmly believe that no reactionary forces can prevent the Kampuchean people from achieving victory and bringing about peace, independence, national reconciliation, progress, and prosperity in their nation.

**Report on Cambodia Statement on Reconciliation**  
OW271658 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea issued in Phnom Penh today its policy on national reconciliation. Following is the full text released by SPK:

Inheriting the brilliant Angkor culture and civilization, the Kampuchean people have, with their traditional industriousness and creativity, consistently conducted together a valiant struggle for their motherland's independence, sovereignty, freedom, prosperity and happiness.

After smashing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, whose barbarity is unprecedented in the history of mankind, our people have for more than eight years now united in the extraordinary struggle for national revival. Overseas Kampuchean patriots, constantly anxious for the destiny of their motherland, have actively contributed to the cause of national reconstruction. Many Kampucheans who were misled and gone to the enemy, have now been awakened, have abandoned the other side and returned to live among the people.

However, because the remnant reactionary forces, in particular the surviving criminals of genocide have not yet given up their sinister schemes against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, the latter are still prevented from enjoying real peace and stability.

With good will and highly conscious of its responsibility toward the nation's destiny, and in response to the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean people, the People's Republic of Kampuchea makes public its following policy of national reconciliation:

1 — The policy of national reconciliation is a long-term and sincere policy aimed at uniting all Kampucheans with patriotic ideals in a monolithic union for the building of a progressive, equal and just society.

All Kampucheans, whatever their past, social class, ideology, religion or ethnic group, can really collaborate with one another to build up an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea having friendly relations with neighbouring countries, and to prevent all attempts at reestablishing the genocidal regime which has been strongly condemned and categorically rejected by the Kampuchean people and world public opinion.

2 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to meet with the other groups of Khmers and their leaders, except the criminal Pol Pot and some of his close collaborators, in order to conduct discussions on national reconciliation based on the non-recurrence at any time in the future of the danger of genocide, and to join the entire people to defend and reconstruct the country in peace and stability.

3 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes the patriotism of Overseas Kampuchean personalities, intellectuals and compatriots who have in many ways contributed and are contributing to national reconstruction. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes and creates all favourable conditions for the participation of Overseas Kampucheans in the cause of national defence and reconstruction, each according to his or her capabilities. Those who wish to return home to serve the country will be considered for tasks commensurate with their capabilities and contributions.

4 — As has been stated in the six-point policy dated 18 August 1984, the People's Republic of Kampuchea regards those individuals who were fooled and induced to serve the opposition groups as victims of the reactionary forces, and their families as unfortunate families. The People's Republic of Kampuchea appeals to them to return to their families and people, and to earn an honest life under the law.

Those who have been fooled by the enemy and who now are awakened and decide to return home will enjoy their citizen's rights, including the right to vote and to stand for elections. They will be assisted in their resettlement, in finding jobs and in reuniting with their families. Those with meritorious services to the country will be commended and rewarded.

5 — Concerning armed groups of the other side, if they now realize where justice is and give up their hostile activities against the people and come over to the authorities, they will be welcomed and given the citizen's rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. If they have accomplished meritorious deeds for the people and come over, they will be given special rewards. If they want to serve the country, the competent organs will examine their cases and give them due assignments.

6 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea understands and shares the sufferings of those compatriots still living in refugee camps inside Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea calls on the Thai authorities and international organizations to take urgent measures aimed at putting an immediate end to the use of refugee camps for military and political purposes against the Kampuchean people, to the forcible conscription and forced labour recruitment in the refugee camps, and the misappropriation of humanitarian aid to the refugees as well as all terrorist acts against those now interned in camps under the control of reactionary forces, and aimed at moving the armed elements out of the refugee camps and placing those camps under the full protection of international humanitarian organizations.

In order to help put an end to the sufferings of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to discuss with international humanitarian organizations and with all concerned parties the orderly and organized repatriation of refugees.

Those Kampuchean refugees who return under the above repatriation programme will be assisted by the People's Republic of Kampuchea authorities and helped to reunite with their families and to earn a normal life.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea welcomes all initiatives consistent with the principles and contents of this policy.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea appeals to all kampuchean living in the country or abroad to take an active part in the process of national reconciliation so that the country can enjoy real peace



and stability, and to join efforts to build a plentiful and happy country which is also to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to world peace.

**NHAN DAN on Reagan's 26 August Speech**  
*BK291249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1000 GMT 29 Aug 87*

[Text] Today's *Nhan Dan* carries a commentary entitled "A Deceitful Speech," scoring U.S. President Reagan's 26 August speech in Los Angeles. The commentary criticizes Reagan for casting the blame on the Soviet Union for the fact that a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons has not been signed. The commentary also criticizes Reagan's remarks on Afghanistan, the Berlin Wall, and so forth, saying that these provocative statements blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly socialist countries.

**Refugees From Japan Returning for Visits**  
*OW280930 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT*  
*28 Aug 87*

[Text] Nagoya, Aug. 28 KYODO — Ten Vietnamese refugees and a former Vietnamese student who has settled in Japan left for their native country Friday for a reunion with their relatives, making the first such group in Japan to do so.

The 10 refugees, including a woman who has obtained Japanese nationality, were accompanied by Nguyen Vinh Truong, 34, a former Vietnamese student who settled in this country before the end of the fall of Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) in 1975.

The other Vietnamese fled their country by boat around 1978, leaving their relatives behind, and wanted to return home for a temporary reunion, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo said it issued visas for the 11 expatriates last month.

A Japanese ship carrying the Vietnamese is to arrive at Ho Chi Minh City on September 9 via Malaysia and Singapore.

Some 1,000 Vietnamese refugees in the United States and Canada and other countries have made similar temporary visits to their homeland since last year, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Officials at the Japanese ministry said Vietnam's permission to admit such temporary home return by refugees and more tourists from foreign countries can be regarded as part of its policy to obtain foreign currencies under its economic reform program.

### Australia

#### Hayden Says French Allegations 'Ill-Informed'

BK281525 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0830 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says French allegations that Australia is trying to destabilize France's Pacific territory are ill-informed and unfortunate.

He was responding to criticism of Australia and New Zealand made recently by the French prime minister, Mr Chirac. The prime minister said the two countries had for a long time been overtly or slyly trying to destabilize the French Pacific territory.

Mr Hayden said the comments seemed to be exclusively based on graphic Australian television coverage of French police attacking Kanak demonstrators in New Caledonia's capital, Noumea, last weekend. The footage was also shown on French television and caused public protest against police methods.

[Begin Hayden recording] So many of the events which unfold here in this part of the world are submerged beneath the welter of domestic events taking place in metropolitan France. This was totally different and shocked French viewers. The embarrassments caused for the government, I think, has led to these comments. They are ill-informed, unfounded, and generate further misunderstanding. I deeply regret them. [end recording]

### Fiji

#### Rabuka Criticizes Australia, New Zealand

BK300841 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Fiji's military commander, Colonel Rabuka, says Australia and New Zealand should withdraw their high commissioners from Suva if they could not recognize Fiji's interim government. In an interview with Fiji Radio, Col Rabuka was asked about the freezing of military and civilian aid by Australia and New Zealand. He said the two countries should pull out their high commissioners if they could not accept the interim government.

Col Rabuka also said he had discussed possible aid from France during the recent visit to Fiji of the French minister for the South Pacific, Mr Gaston Flosse, but he denied a newspaper report that he had Mr Flosse had discussed the possible building by France of a naval base west of Suva.

#### Report on Radio Interview

BK301312 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1244 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Suva, August 30 (AFP) — The Fijian Army has approached the French Government for military aid, military leader Sitiveni Rabuka has said.

Colonel Rabuka told Radio France reporter Erick Monod that the request for aid included money to help develop a naval base, jeeps, trucks and light military equipment, Mr. Mondo told *Agence France-Presse* here Sunday.

However, in a subsequent interview broadcast on the Fiji-language service of Radio Fiji Sunday and released in an English translation, Col. Rabuka said he had discussed aid from France with South Pacific Secretary [title as received] Gaston Flosse, but denied that they had discussed French financial aid in building a navy base.

Observers said that Col. Rabuka was apparently telling Fiji one thing and overseas journalists and public opinion another.

Col. Rabuka also said in the Radio Fiji interview that Australia and New Zealand should withdraw their diplomatic representatives from Fiji if they could not recognise its interim government.

In the Radio France interview, Col. Rabuka said that France was the only alternative for military aid as Australia, New Zealand and the United States had suspended aid to Fiji following a May 14 military coup that brought him to power, Mr. Monod said.

He did not know when the interview would be broadcast.

The *Fiji Sun* reported Wednesday that France had offered assistance to build a 9 million U.S. dollar naval base at Uduya Point five kilometres (three miles) west of here.

Mr. Flosse denied in a statement released by the French Embassy here Friday that any such offer had been made.

Col. Rabuka told Mr. Monod that it was Fiji that was asking for money for the base and that the French Government was still considering the request.

He quoted Col. Rabuka as saying the request was made to Mr. Flosse during a visit two weeks ago, when the French minister met with Col. Rabuka and the head of the interim government, Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau.

The aid request included jeeps, trucks and light military equipment, Mr. Monod said, adding that Col. Rabuka did not mention arms.

the strength of the Royal Fiji Military Forces has been increased from 3,000 to 5,000 since the coup, which toppled the month-old elected government of Tmoci Bavarda.

Col. Rabuka said in the Radio Fiji interview that he and Mr. Flosse had talked about military aid, but France did not wish to be involved directly in the supply of weapons and "aid would go to the Fiji Government, from whom the army would request assistance."

Military training by the French for Fiji forces would be impractical because of the language barrier, Col. Rabuka said, adding that Fiji was investigating the possibility of troops being trained in Malaysia and elsewhere in South-west [as received] Asia.

On relations with Wellington and Canberra, Col. Rabuka told Radio Fiji that "Australia and New Zealand should pull out their high commissioners from Fiji if the two countries could not recognise the interim government headed by the governor-general."

Four weeks ago, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke exchanged letters with Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau in what diplomatic observers saw as a warming of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Hawke was reported to have agreed to the appointment of a new Fiji high commissioner in Canberra, a post vacant since well before the coup.

The name of the new high commissioner has not been announced.

Australian High Commissioner to Fiji John Piper last week presented 16 fishing boats to the Fiji fisheries department but emphasised that this was part of hurricane relief aid promised before the coup.

**Urges Bavadra, Mara To Meet**  
*BK290924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0800 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] In Fiji, the leader of the military coup, Colonel Rabuka, has called on the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, and the former prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, to decide whether they want to meet to discuss the constitutional crisis.

Col Rabuka said that if the two leaders did not want to meet they should make this clear. His comments came after scheduled meeting early this week failed to occur because of the nonattendance of Ratu Mara.

Col Rabuka said Fiji needs a frank exchange between Dr Bavadra and Ratu Mara about the country's future.

**France Denies Reports on Navy Base Offer**  
*BK290750 Hong Kong AFP in English*  
0730 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Suva, Aug 29 (AFP) — France has denied newspaper reports that it plans to help build a naval base in Fiji.

French South Pacific Minister Gaston Flosse said in a statement issued here Saturday that reports in the daily *Fiji Sun* newspaper were "completely false."

The *Sun* said Wednesday France had approached the interim government of Fiji to help pay for a 10 million dollar naval base at Uduya Point, west of here.

Mr Flosse said in the statement released through the French Embassy that he had held talks with the interim government's foreign affairs adviser, former Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, and Army commander Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who led a May 14 coup.

"These discussions centred on requests for aid which the Fiji authorities wished to present to the French Government," Mr Flosse said.

He did not reveal France's reaction to the requests.

### New Zealand

**Prime Minister Lange Criticizes France**  
*BK281026 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0500 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has accused France of insensitive oppression of the indigenous Kanak people in its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia. Mr Lange's comments follow criticism from the French prime minister, Mr Chirac, of calls by New Zealand and Australia to abandon its referendum on independence in New Caledonia to be held on 13 September.

Mr Chirac accused Australia and New Zealand of hypocrisy and said white settlers in the two countries had oppressed their respective indigenous races. However, Mr Lange said the French prime minister's statement was designed for the French internal political scene.

Australia's ambassador to France, Mr Curtis, has rejected as totally absurd claims by Mr Chirac that Australia is trying to destabilize France's Pacific territory.

Mr Curtis said Australia has nothing against French presence in the South Pacific, but in regard to New Caledonia, the Australian Government favored a process of self-determination which reflected the wishes of various ethnic groups.

Meanwhile, French loyalists in New Caledonia have called for tough action to prevent demonstrations by those seeking independence for the Pacific territory. In defiance of the government ban, about 200 supporters of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the FLNKS, yesterday congregated in an outer suburb of Noumea. They were dispersed by police who arrested eight people. The FLNKS says it will hold daily protests across New Caledonia to show its opposition to the terms of the independence referendum on 13 September.

A Kanak loyalist leader, Senator Dick Ukeiwe, accompanied by the New Caledonian leader of the right-wing National Front, Mr (Guy George), yesterday called for the ban on demonstrations to be enforced.



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**DATE FILMED**

September 1, 1987

